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U.S. REPORT ON SOVIET ARMS 'VIOLATIONS' REVILED

PM061032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "Lies With a Double Meaning"]

[Text] Washington February 5 -- The U.S. Administration does not pamper the public with a diversity of stereotypes of its conduct in the political arena. It has long been known that each time the U.S. Congress discusses appropriations for the Pentagon, a fresh, unbridled campaign over a "Soviet military threat", "the growth of the USSR's military might", and so on is launched. The current debate on the draft military budget for the 1986 fiscal year is no exception. The new draft military budget provides for appropriating big sums for the deployment of new weapons systems, including nuclear strategic offensive weapons, as well as for work in the field of outer space weapons. This time the White House has issued Reagan's report to Congress on alleged Soviet "violations" of its commitments in arms control.

It is not fortuitous that the American press stresses that the fresh anti-Soviet fraud has been apparently necessitated in order to bolster the massive campaign which aims to solicit support from legislators on the Capitol Hill and ensure the "railroading" of the program for building up of the arsenal of the U.S. weapons, creating an atmosphere of distrust in the Soviet Union's policy.

Despite the total lack of any proof, the report in effect accuses the Soviet Union of "violating" the agreements. The report is packed with expressions such as "possible violation" or "probable violation". This is added proof that the United States does not have and cannot have any ground to say that real facts of violation are at issue. On top of that, Washington totally disregards the USSR's explanations on these "accusations." Moreover, U.S. official organs refer even to agreements such as, for example, the SALT II agreement, which the United States has not ratified and actually foiled its coming into force.

Aside from the wish of certain U.S. circles to justify the buildup of the arms race, noteworthy is another aim pursued by the White House report: The current campaign over Soviet "violations" of the agreements has been unleashed on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks on outer space and nuclear weapons, and should be viewed in interconnection with the daily statements recently made by U.S. officials, including top-ranking ones, who are trying to interpret in their own way, but actually eroding and distorting the essence of the accord reached in Geneva in regard to the upcoming talks.

Some people in Washington would like to mar the international atmosphere before the start of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, pave the ground for an attempt at torpedoing the 1972 treaty on limiting antiballistic missile defense systems. It is precisely this treaty which has been up to now the main barrier in the way of the United States' implementation of the insane plans for militarizing outer space and preparing for "star wars."

The Soviet Union has always abided by and continues to abide by all of its commitments, hence it evaluates any attempts by the U.S. side at calling in question its fair and responsible attitude as irrelevant and as aiming to worsen Soviet-U.S. relations. A detailed explanation of the USSR's stand on this issue was made in the memorandum the Soviet Embassy in Washington sent to the U.S. State Department in January 1984. Since then nothing has changed in the Soviet stand. Nevertheless, the United States itself is bent on further building up the atmosphere of distrust, on speedily accumulating weapons and launching outer space program. It is high time for Washington, at last, to give up actions hampering constructive talks and running counter to the task of preventing the arms race in outer space and ending it on earth.

REAGAN SEEN TRYING TO 'COMPLICATE' TALKS

LD051621 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 5 Feb 85

["The Parable and the Talks" -- TASS headline; by TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb (TASS) -- At yesterday's meeting with American radio editors, U.S. President Ronald Reagan told the biblical parable of "the king who always sits down and consults before setting off with his tens of thousands against another king."

At first glance, one cannot but give the President credit for his skill in selecting a vivid example which should also be followed by certain hotheads among his closest advisers who preach the possibility of victory in a nuclear war.

The President, however, draws a totally unexpected conclusion from this ancient parable. He declared that the United States should not be "in such a situation that, having half as much might, it is force to send a delegation to negotiate with the USSR about peace." Of course, talk of the USSR's "twofold superiority is a tribute to the usual propagandistic rhetoric from which Reagan clearly simply cannot rid himself. It has not been taken seriously by anyone for a long time now. Very recently -- last fall, at a meeting with an American youth delegation -- the President, in a moment of frankness said: "In regard to strength, the United States and the USSR are almost equal."

The thought arises as to whether the President's interpretation of the legend of the two kings is not a development of his recent instructions to members of the U.S. delegation for the upcoming talks between the USSR and the United States? As is known, at that time the President recommended American delegates "to get up from the table and return home," unless, it must be understood, the USSR agreed to accords on U.S. conditions.

Any serious talks are, primarily, a patient search for mutually acceptable solutions. This, incidentally, is also stated in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement published on 23 November. Is the President preparing in advance to complicate talks which have not yet started, as he has done many times before over the past 4 years?

ZHUKOV CALLS ON U.S. TO ABIDE BY GENEVA ACCORD

PM051428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Honestly Abiding by the Agreement"]

[Text] All would seem to be clear: During the Geneva meeting between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz agreement was reached and enshrined in a joint statement on holding Soviet-U.S. talks on a range of questions concerning the nonmilitarization of space and the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range. It was established and put down in writing that these questions will be examined and resolved in their interrelationship. Agreement was later reached along diplomatic channels that the talks will begin in Geneva on 12 March. Finally, both sides formed their delegations and appointed their leaders.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in reply to a CNN correspondent's questions, a basis does exist for conducting talks in a serious and purposeful way. It is a matter of honestly abiding by the agreement reached in Geneva and strictly upholding it in all respects.

The Soviet delegation has been given clear instructions to act precisely in this way. We expect the same from the U.S. side. But this is what cannot fail to make us wary: Some people in Washington are making negative judgments about the forthcoming talks and even the advisability of any agreement whatsoever. At the same time claims are being voiced over there that the United States must not relinquish the militarization of space under any circumstances.

Moreover, particularly bellicose U.S. figures are publicly demanding that the creation of weapons for use in space and from space against the earth be accelerated.

The question automatically arises: Just what are these figures after? After all, it was decided in Geneva that all the questions to be discussed at the Soviet-U.S. talks are interlinked. From this stems the logical conclusion that if agreement is not reached on space there will be no agreement on strategic missiles or on the medium-range nuclear means sited in Europe.

Yet the so-called "committee for the next agenda" [komitet po sleduyushchey povestke dnya] (referring to how the newly reelected President ought to act) recently published a report in Washington. The committee was working within the framework of the well-known Hudson Institute -- a conservative "think tank" which throughout its existence has been involved in developing belligerent anti-Soviet and anticommunist projects. The report states in black and white that President Reagan's notorious "strategic defense initiative" (that is, in the "star wars" sphere) "must be implemented" since, you see, it "holds out the possibility of neutralizing a Warsaw Pact attack (?!)."

It seems that the current U.S. Administration is preparing to include the accord contained in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement that the goal of the forthcoming talks must be the nonmilitarization of space together with nuclear arms limitations and reductions. Is this not why -- as THE WASHINGTON TIMES reported, citing Paul Nitze, adviser to the secretary of state -- a "phased strategy" has been dictated to "handpicked delegates at the talks" who "must be guided by it," and in the first phase strive only for reductions in "offensive arms?"

I recall that the terminology used in Washington to refer to modern means of warfare is capable of misleading the uninitiated: Its "inventors" arbitrarily count the nuclear means sited on earth as "offensive" arms, while space weapons, which are a not less but still more dangerous component of the first-strike strategy, are termed "defensive."

In reality both these types of weapons have by no means been thought up in the Pentagon in order to rebuff a mythical "Warsaw Pact attack," as the report's authors say, but for a directly opposite purpose -- to attack countries whose political system does not suit the United States. The authors of these plans clearly count on inflicting a first nuclear strike from behind a "space shield," which, they believe, makes inflicting retribution more difficult.

In an attempt to deceive public opinion, including American public opinion, administration spokesmen are claiming that the creation of a "space shield" is still far off. At the moment, they say, only abstract and entirely safe "scientific research" is being conducted. I have before me a long NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE article whose authors are Zbigniew Brzezinski, senior adviser at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies and former adviser to President J. Carter; physics professor Robert Jastrow, and lawyer Max Kampelman, who has been named head of the U.S. delegation at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks.

Much has been written in the U.S. press about the fact that Kampelman tried at the last minute to have his signature expunged, but it was too late, his signature remained under the article, and the thoughts expressed together with his two other coauthors on the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE remained with him even more so.

The article formulates several proposals which cannot be overlooked.

First, as THE WASHINGTON POST noted, the head of the U.S. delegation and his coauthors call into question the possibility of success at the forthcoming talks long before the meeting with the Soviet delegation.

Second, repeating for the umpteenth time the hackneyed myth of a "Soviet threat," they state that without the militarization of space the U.S. Armed Forces would allegedly be unable to control this "threat." And this being so, it is necessary to create, deploy, and bring space weapons into combat readiness as quickly as possible.

Third, these figures unapologetically propose ditching the termless USSR-U.S. ABM treaty concluded in 1972, which the Pentagon finds a hindrance. They say that space arms "could only be deployed now if there are no restrictions to which the United States has agreed."

Fourth, they state bluntly that "a strategic defense system," that is, weapons for waging war in space and from space against the earth, "should not be given up at the forthcoming talks."

Moreover, the article sets forth demands for pushing ahead with the creation of space weapons without waiting for the U.S. military-industrial complex' laboratories to create fundamentally new types of weapons -- laser weapons and so forth. Blurting out that the United States has already prepared missile means which could be used to wage "star wars," they propose not waiting for the "exotic" types of weapons to be ready, but creating and deploying space weapons "right now."

The inflamed imagination of this authorial "triad" envisages a kind of "two-tier" system of space missile weapons. One "tier" would be created by 100 highly maneuverable "space platforms," defended by strong armor plates, with onboard weapons systems and would carry a total of 15,000 interceptor missiles, and the second "tier" would be made up of ground-based antimissile missiles. "Such interceptor missiles with heat-seeking warheads could be deployed in around 5 years time," the authors of the article boast.

After all this one automatically asks the question: Well, gentlemen, how do you intend to fulfill the agreement reached by the USSR and the United States in Geneva that questions of nuclear and space arms will be discussed at the forthcoming talks as a complex, that is, in their interrelationship? After all, that is the very reason why new Soviet-U.S. talks became possible!

The authors of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE article and their soulmates in the Washington "corridors of power" are pretending that they know nothing about this. They repeat over and over that the upcoming Geneva talks are not fundamentally new but are only the talks that were wrecked by the U.S. side in 1983 and are now allegedly being "resumed."

This false story is being drummed into disinformed Americans day in and day out. It is time for them to realize that without a simultaneous interrelated agreement on all three avenues of the talks -- space, strategic arms, and medium-range nuclear weapons -- there can be no progress in carrying out what was agreed in Geneva.

Those who stubbornly strive to dodge the question of preventing space militarization still cherish a vain dream of gaining military superiority. It seems that hitherto history has taught them nothing. When creating a new weapons system, how many times has Washington stated that the USSR would have no answer to it.

That was the case with both the atom and hydrogen bombs; it was the case with strategic bombers; it was the case with nuclear submarines; it was the case with cruise missiles; but the bragging turned out to be just bragging. It will also be the case with the new types of arms which the Pentagon will deploy.

As Comrade K. U. Chernenko has repeatedly stated in his speeches and letters addressed to the U.S. President personally, we will not permit the current existing equilibrium in arms to be violated. The USSR and the fraternal socialist countries have sufficient material and intellectual resources to ensure their security.

So it is not time to realize that the adamantine basis for conducting affairs between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries is the principle of equality and identical security? Those people who, ignoring the experience of past decades, still try to continue the arms race, ought to recall the sober and bitter words spoken 27 years ago by U.S. General Omar Bradley, commander of U.S. ground forces in the war against Hitlerite Germany:

"We have corrupted our intellect," he said in reference to the nuclear missile arms race, "in creating such powerful means of destruction that we are now threatened with the awful danger of annihilating ourselves... Missiles lead to the creation of antimissile missiles, and in turn antimissile missiles lead to the creation of missiles capable of destroying them, but this whole electronic house of cards will inevitably reach the point where it cannot be built up any more... And when that time comes we will be able to do little else than live anxious lives, suppressing our fear under the darkening shadow of death."

Even the closest U.S. allies recognize -- and the further removed them are from the United States, the more clearly they recognize it -- that the further accumulation of means of mass destruction, including space means, not only does not strengthen their overall security but, on the contrary, weakens it. That is why the imminent start of talks on the nonmilitarization of space and nuclear arms limitation and reduction are being welcomed everywhere, including the capitals of the NATO states.

If the U.S. delegation shows readiness to move forward in resolving these cardinal problems they will be solved -- the Soviet Union will not be found wanting. As for the dreams that have again been publicly expressed overseas of creating space weapons for waging "star wars," that path leads not forward but backward -- into a dangerous blind alley.

There is still time to eschew such schemes and seriously prepare to hold businesslike talks which can and must culminate in constructive results if the agreement reached by the leaders of the Soviet and U.S. foreign policy departments and enshrined in their joint statement is observed.

Replying to the CNN correspondent's questions, Comrade K. U. Chernenko particularly noted the inadmissibility of "taking steps which block constructive talks and run counter to the task of preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth.

"Minds," he said, "should work in the other direction -- how to create a favorable atmosphere for the talks. There are real opportunities to do that."

ARMS TALKS POINTLESS IF U.S. SKIRTS SPACE ISSUE

LD051637 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] In answering questions from the American CNN television correspondent, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said it was now impossible to limit, much less to reduce, nuclear arms, without taking effective measures to prevent militarization of space. We have a commentary from Yuriy Solton:

Indeed, can you imagine a Soviet and an American representative negotiating nuclear disarmament, with the deployment of all types of weapons in space fully under way? Some claim that this is a project from the unforeseeable future, but United States military officers have bluntly stated their intention to put the research and development currently conducted in the United States to practical use. And the first step in that direction is the building of the so-called strategic antimissile defense system, much of which would be based in space.

What happens if the far-flung system is built? At present there is rough strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States. This was fixed in the SALT I agreement and the SALT II Treaty. There are opportunities to verify that parity. But deployment of an American ABM defense in space would substantially alter the situation. The United States is refusing to follow the Soviet example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Doesn't this alone prompt the conclusion that the United States needs the space shield to protect if from the retaliatory strike after it strikes first?

If the United States does build an ABM defense the USSR will have of course to take countermeasures, by building up its strategic offensive forces, or by reinforcing them with defensive forces. In either case this would mean an uncontrolled arms race both in space and on earth. When they signed the provisional agreement on limitation of strategic offensive arms, the SALT I agreement, and the termless bilateral treaty on antiballistic missile defense systems -- and that was in 1972 -- the Soviet Union and the United States showed an awareness that the offensive and the defensive arms could not be regarded in isolation from each other. The ABM defense treaty says the sides proceed from the assumption that effective measures to limit antiballistic missile defense systems would be a major factor restraining the competition in strategic offensive armaments and would reduce the risk of war.

It is appropriate to recall how the problem is formulated in the Soviet-American statement adopted 1 month ago on the subject and purposes of the coming bilateral talks. The joint statement indicates that nonmilitarization of space, and reductions of strategic arsenals and midrange nuclear weapons, should be discussed and solved as interlinked problems. But statements in Washington indicate that at the coming talks the United States was going to focus its attention on nuclear disarmament, skirting the problems of space. And the other day the deputy secretary of defense, Robert [as heard] Perle, said something along those lines. But if this were to be true the talks would be pointless.

During the interview with the American CNN television, Konstantin Chernenko said the Soviet delegation was being strictly instructed to closely observe the agreement reached on the purposes and the subject of the talks. And that is what the Soviet Union expected from the United States.

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD051411 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Geneva, February 5 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev.

The Geneva Disarmament Conference, at its regular session that opened today, will consider a whole range of issues related to the prevention of nuclear war and termination of the nuclear arms race.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in a message to the conference, urged its participants to apply persistent efforts to achieve the aims of disarmament. Among top-priority problems of decisive importance for the future of mankind, he singled out prevention of nuclear war, total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and prevention of the arms race in outer space. The international community is interested in preserving outer space peaceful, the message says.

Addressing the first sitting, the head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan, stressed that the Soviet Union has backed and is backing all efforts directed at preventing another war and strengthening the foundations of peace. The USSR and other socialist countries are convinced that there are possibilities for a return of the international situation for the better. Reaching the Soviet-American agreement on holding talks talks onspace and nuclear armaments is one of the positive facts of the recent time.

The disarmament conference can and should play its role in reaching a disarmament agreement, the speaker said. It is necessary to start talks on concluding a treaty on a comprehensive ban of nuclear weapon tests, discuss the issue of freezing nuclear arsenals as the first step towards their elimination, achieve the adoption by all nuclear states of the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and start without delay the elaboration of a programme for nuclear disarmament. The solution of the issue of the prevention of the arms race in outer space is of prime importance at present. Finally, the conference has all prerequisites for achieving progress in banning chemical and radiological weapons, Viktor Israelyan pointed out.

In conclusion, the head of the Soviet delegation quoted Konstantin Chernenko as saying that "the Soviet Union is prepared for most radical solutions that would make it possible to advance along the paths leading to the termination of the arms race, prohibition, and, ultimately, total elimination of nuclear weapons."

CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV INTERVIEWED BY NOVOSTI

AU051514 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Feb 85 p 6

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO interview given by Vyacheslav Sychev, CEMA secretary, to unidentified NOVOSTI representative. Date and place of interview not given. First two paragraphs are introducion]

[Text] The fraternal countries -- CEMA members -- entered 1985 with strengthened economic potential and new opportunities to develop and enrich their mutually advantageous cooperation.

Despite the favorable influence of the integration process between the countries of the socialist community, certain publications appeared in the Western press in which their authors tendentiously tried to underestimate the role of CEMA, as well as its goals and tasks.

[NOVOSTI] One of the examples in this context is the article in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK. Evaluating the economic situation of the CEMA members, three authors -- P. Smith, D. Bernathan, and D. Steengly -- conclude that the CEMA member-countries are undergoing a "crisis", "economic stagnation," and "deterioration" ["spad"]. What can you say about this?

[Sychev] It is incorrect to term our countries' problems and difficulties as crisis-like, and compare them with phenomena that can be observed in the West. Stagnation in many economic branches, mass unemployment, tax increases, cutting social programs -- all this is well known to the millions of working people in the capitalist world, but these things do not exist in the countries of the socialist community.

Undoubtedly, the crisis phenomena in the West do not take place without being noticed by us. The socialist economy does not develop in isolation from the world economy. Simultaneously, as the documents of the 1984 Moscow summit point out, the planned economy and mutual cooperation allowed a decrease in the influence that the economic crisis developing in the capitalist world has upon the CEMA member-countries in many areas. That is why the CEMA countries' rates of growth during the last 15 years were twice as high as those of the developed capitalist countries.

By this we mean not only the European socialist countries, but also Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia, which joined CEMA at a later period. Utilizing the advantages of the international socialist division of labor these states are developing at an accelerated rate.

[NOVOSTI] The bourgeois "critics" of socialism speak not only of the economy but of the mutual relations of CEMA members. Thus Bernard Margueritte writes in the French newspaper LE FIGARO that the socialist countries "have not succeeded in implementing the advantages of their integration." Its progress is negligible....

[Syechev] Let us turn again to the facts. In the 15 years since the CEMA countries started their course toward developing socialist economic integration, their national revenue increased 1.8 times and their industrial production increased twofold. Simultaneously, the scope of their mutual trade increased five times and reached 167 billion rubles, which is 58 percent of their total foreign trade exchange. The share of finished products, and first of all of machines, in the export of the CEMA member-countries constantly increased. Thus, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, and the CSSR are supplying the CEMA market with 30-40 percent of the machine-building industry production. On the basis of mutual supplies the CEMA countries are satisfying coal needs by 99 percent; natural gas, 93 percent; oil, 73 percent; and machines and equipment, 70 percent.

The profile and place of every country in the system of the international division of labor were determined. Thus the GDR, the USSR, and the CSSR are producing 72 percent of the metal cutting machines used by the CEMA countries. The Polish People's Republic and the USSR are using more than 90 percent of the excavators, the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR more than 80 percent of the buses, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR almost all the electric hoists and 75 percent of the electric- and motor-powered vehicles.

The Moscow conference of the leaders of the CEMA member-countries marked the roads toward further developing the integration process and perfecting the economic mechanism of cooperation.

[NOVOSTI] The Western propagandists have a fixed opinion on this matter: The mechanism of cooperation of the CEMA countries is defined by them as "conservative...."

[Sychev] But what do you expect from our opponents? Their goal is clear: to conceal CEMA's positive processes from their country's public.

The CEMA member-countries' development tendencies and economic mechanisms at the present stage correspond with the expansion of the direct contacts between the trusts, combines, and separate plants of the socialist countries that have been involved in working out proposals on further developing production and scientific-technological cooperation. Favorable conditions are being created for founding joint companies on the basis of cost-accounting, plants, and other international economic organizations. Special attention is devoted to developing the priority areas of the economy: electronics, complex automation, nuclear energy, and new material and technology development. On this basis the complex program on the scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries is formed.

These are only some of the practical steps along the road to perfecting the integration mechanism. Not to have noticed them means that one deliberately distorts the real situation in our community and falsifies the real achievements of the socialist countries' cooperation.

[NOVOSTI] Some articles appeared about the allegedly "inequal" relations among the CEMA countries, the "domination" of some members and the "subjugation" of others.

[Sychev] This is not peculiar. For many years the Western press has been trying to defile the equality of CEMA members relations. The CEMA Charter testifies to the total illegality of these attempts. This charter stresses the sovereign equality of all participating states. In addition, every country, regardless of its economic potential or the share of its contribution to the organization's budget, has one vote and equal rights and obligations in all CEMA organs. In one word: These are fully equal relations.

All this can hardly be understood by people who are used to the format of capitalist integration, where the sovereign rights of the participants are limited and some of them are transferred to supranational organs. The CEMA member-countries, unlike the EEC members, preserve their independence while developing their economic policy, concluding agreements, or solving other matters. The lack of interest on the part of one or more countries in the development of certain international projects does not prevent other partners from participating. Such an arrangement does not decrease the interests of some partners and does not give advantage to others.

It is not accidental that the equal character of CEMA cooperation attracts the attention of the developing countries, which see CEMA as the personification of just and mutually beneficial relations.

MACHINE-BUILDING COMMISSION CHANGED TO COMMITTEE

LD051456 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent at the CMEA Secretariat writes:

The CMEA Committee on Cooperation in Machine-Building opened its first meeting in Moscow today.

The reorganization of the standing Commission on Machine-Building into a committee is not a formal step. It was prompted by the need to reflect organizationally the qualitative changes taking place in the cooperation of the fraternal countries. The committee, an organ headed by a deputy head of the government of one of the CMEA countries (standing commissions are usually headed each by a minister) will be able to solve more effectively the tasks resulting from the decisions of a summit CMEA economic conference.

The conference gave special attention to machine-building. It depends on this branch what kind of industry the CMEA countries are going to have tomorrow. The leaders of the fraternal countries pointed to need for organizing cooperation in such way as to supply all CMEA members with equipment not inferior technically to the finest world products.

The main areas of cooperation in machine-building for the period ahead, to the end of this century, are electronics, microprocessing facilities, robots and equipment for atomic power engineering.

The CMEA members have gained considerable experience in solving jointly major technical problems. They have already created a family of electronic computers and are now preparing to manufacture a fourth generation of computers of this type. The CMEA countries are now able to meet their basic demand for computer facilities with the help of reciprocal deliveries.

Work has been started to develop a unified basis of electronic engineering. The first steps have been made in carrying out a joint programme for robotisation. About a hundred types of robots are to be developed under this programme.

Deepening cooperation in machine-building is not only an economic but also a political task. This is a question of technology that will help raise considerably labour productivity and, hence, strengthen the positions of the socialist community in the world economy and increase its technical and economic invulnerability from the West.

Tikhonov Meets Committee

LD061052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received the following, who are in Moscow in connection with the first session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Machine Building:

Doynov, Politburo member, Bulgarian Communist Party secretary, and Bulgarian minister of machine building;

Marjai, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and Hungarian Council of Ministers deputy premier;

Nguyen Van Kha, Vietnamese minister of engineering and metals:

Kleiber, German SED Central Committee Politburo member, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and GDR minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles;

Miret, Politburo member, Republic of Cuba Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat member, and Republic of Cuba Council of Ministers vice president;

Suren, Mongolian Council of Ministers, deputy chairman;

Szalajda, Polish Council of Ministers deputy chairman;

Constantin, Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Political Executive Committee member and Romanian deputy prime minister;

Gerle, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic deputy premier;

Pavlovic, Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member and Federal Committee for Energy and Industry president.

Participating in the meeting were Antonov and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, Sychev, CEMA secretary, and Liebig, deputy secretary.

In light of the decisions at the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference, issues were discussed during the conversations that dealt with the developing and deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between CEMA member-countries in the machine-building sphere, ensuring that CEMA member-countries' national economies are provided with machinery and equipment of a high technical level, and improving the structure and technical reequipment of machine building.

In his speech Comrade Tikhonov dwelled in detail on the issue of Soviet economic development and further raising public production efficiency by speeding up scientific and technical progress and improving labor organization. Emphasis was placed on the great significance the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government attach to deepening all-round cooperation with fraternal socialist countries.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

IZVESTIYA'S BOVIN COMMENTS ON YALTA ANNIVERSARY

PM051427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "The Crimea. Yalta. 1945-1985"]

[Text] An aircraft carrying British Prime Minister W. Churchill landed at Saki airport near Simferopol on 3 February 1945. Shortly afterwards, U.S. President F.D. Roosevelt's "Sacred Cow" touched down. Then after nearly 9 hours in cars, they reached Yalta. I.V. Stalin, chairman of the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars, arrived in Yalta the next morning. The Crimea conference of the leaders of the three Allied Powers opened in the Great Hall of the Livadia Palace at 1700 on 4 February.

Both hosts and guests had every reason to be in a good mood. The war against fascist Germany was coming to an end. In order to illustrate the situation on the front, I will make use of the laconic language of the Soviet Information Bureau's operational report: "On 4 February to the north and northwest of Koenigsberg our troops were engaged in fighting to clear the enemy from the Samland peninsula and gained control of the city and railroad station of Grants, and occupied more than 30 other settlements...

"The troops of the 3d Belorussian Front, continuing the offensive, took the cities of Landsberg and Barenstein -- major communications centers and strong points in the Germans' defense of the central regions of East Prussia -- and also occupied more than 40 other settlements...

"North and southeast of Frankfurt an der Oder, as a result of offensive operations our troops took the cities of Baerwalde, Neudamm, and Ziebingen, and occupied more than 100 other settlements...

"In Budapest our troops continued to fight to destroy the enemy garrison...

"On other sectors of the front there were reconnaissance raids, with fighting of local significance at a number of points."

Berlin was 60 km away. The allies were 500 km from Berlin. After eliminating the consequences of the German counteroffensive in the Ardennes, they were preparing to cross the Rhine.

The approach of victory predetermined the agenda for the meeting of the "Big Three." It was necessary -- bearing in mind only what was most important — to coordinate plans for the final military operations in Europe; to elaborate general principles for dealing with the defeated Germany; to agree on a policy in liberated Europe and in particular on the future of Poland and its borders; to decide the question of the speediest completion of the war in the Far East; and to agree on positions in relation to a world international organization for maintaining peace and security.

Each of these problems contained many hidden pitfalls. The Soviet Union and the Western Powers were divided by a deep social and philosophical gulf. They were fighting against a common enemy, but saw him differently, just as they saw the postwar world differently. Both in U.S. ruling circles and, especially in British ruling circles, there were relatively strong and active groups which were inclined, to use today's fashionable language, to minimize allied relations, revive the "cordon sanitaire" along the USSR's borders and make the "Soviets" aware of the "toughness" and "firmness" of Western positions and policy.

But the imperatives of the time dictated the need for a different approach to the Soviet Union. Political realism prevailed in Washington and London. The understanding that the three powers' unity serves not only as a guarantee of a successful end to the war, but as a guarantee of a prolonged and stable peace, prevailed. Many IZVESTIYA readers will probably be familiar with the figure of James Forrestal. The man obsessed with the "Soviet threat" who, while he was U.S. defense secretary, threw himself out of the window... Now see what J. Forrestal wrote in October 1944 (at that time he was secretary of the U.S. Navy) to his friend Averell Harriman (U.S. ambassador to Moscow): "I think there is a general consensus that Britain, Russia, and ourselves should cooperate. This will require patience and restraint from each of us, especially because the tension and difficulties will increase as we move further away from the common danger which threatens us all..." Together, the secretary concluded, "we three can ensure peace throughout the world for many years. But if we go off in different directions, a new war will inevitably occur in future." This is a curious document which shows the state of mind which was characteristic in those years of many Americans. And of British people too.

It was this state of mind that was dominant in Yalta. Difficult diplomatic work was in progress. Anyone who picks up the anthology of documents from the "Crimea Conference..." will see how interests and intellect crossed swords; how again and again, gradually narrowing the gap between positions, they came back to the questions which gave rise to disagreements. They spoke frankly, at times sharply, but always sought a constructive result. The atmosphere of Yalta, the emanations which, so to speak, hung in the air there are splendidly conveyed by the toast Stalin proposed on the evening of 8 February at a reception in the Yusupovskiy Palace. I quote: "I do not know of any such close alliance of great powers as this one in the history of diplomacy, with the allies being able to express their views so frankly. I know certain circles will regard this observation as naive, but within an alliance you should not deceive each other. Experienced diplomats may say: Why should I not deceive my ally? But I think it is better not to deceive an ally. Perhaps our alliance is so firm because we do not deceive each other... I propose a toast to the durability of our 3-power alliance; may it be strong and stable, and may we be as frank as possible..."

Of course, there were differing degrees of sincerity in Yalta. Trust and suspicion were side by side. All the same, common sense and the mutual desire to reach agreement prevailed. Continuing the line mapped out in Tehran, the documents from Yalta and later, Potsdam, created a reliable political and legal foundation for the organization of world affairs on a reasonable, just basis and for peaceful coexistence and cooperation between West and East.

The "cold war" which Churchill and Truman started a year later swept away a unique opportunity that was opening up for mankind. The Yalta conference was also a victim of the supporters of the "rolling back" of the Soviet Union. The myth was launched that in Yalta the West lost ground; that the "cunning" Stalin twisted the "sick" Roosevelt around his little finger and, with his help, Churchill; and that he outplayed them and made the West agree to the "division of Europe." This myth, which has nothing in common with the real content of the work done in the Crimea, survives to this day, roaming from book to book, from article to article. One of the most recent examples is the work published recently by Zbigniew Brzezinski in the American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"Yalta is an unfinished story," Brzezinski declares. "It has a longer past and perhaps a more sinister future than people realize. Yalta is still of tremendous geopolitical significance because it symbolizes the unfinished struggle for Europe's fate.

Now, 40 years after the Yalta conference, the United States and Russia are still taking part in that struggle. But it should be clear that the problem will only be resolved in a manner which is, from the historical viewpoint, constructive if Europe itself, the subject over which the struggle is taking place, assumes a more active role." Rather vague, but the fog quickly disperses.

The Columbia University professor, who is also an adviser to the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, calls on the West to publicly repudiate the "historical legacy of the Yalta conference" and renounce the "times of Yalta." Why is the professor so hard on the Yalta legacy, so resolute? Because Yalta, in his view, sanctioned the existence of socialism in Eastern Europe, and it is well known that the professor does not favor socialism. His call to "overcome the division of Europe" means, quite simply, a course of restoring capitalism in the socialist part of Europe.

One feels rather uneasy about arguing with a learned person. All the same, I will observe that the nature of a social system is not established by international conferences; the fate of the Eastern European countries was decided not by the three leaders in Yalta, but by the countries' peoples in the course of the antifascist, liberation struggle. In the beginning was the deed. The word came after...

Brzezinski does not want to make war -- we thank him for that! And therefore, he writes, the "division" in Europe should not be overcome by force, still less by American force. Different methods -- tactful, sophisticated, subtle methods -- should be used. And it is first and foremost Western Europe which should use them. It is recommended, for instance, that Yalta should be rejected, but full recognition of Helsinki reaffirmed. Why? So that in coming out against Yalta you do not frighten the public with the possibility of a revision of postwar borders. It is further recommended that the "European spirit" be encouraged in Eastern Europe and that West European assistance to the "opponents of totalitarianism" be stepped up. Only America, the author laments, is supporting "subversive activity by dissidents." Lastly, it is recommended that the American military presence in Western Europe be reduced in order to stimulate a similar reduction in Soviet troops in central and Eastern Europe, not, of course, in order to strengthen peace but in order to create a "more flexible political situation" in East Europe, Brzezinski tactfully explains.

All this put together is described by Brzezinski as the invisible historical "abduction" of Eastern Europe, "which cannot be rapidly exposed and which is hard to oppose." In other words, as the Warsaw newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI sarcastically observed, they will "surreptitiously change everything in Europe to suit themselves, and we, naive and trusting, will pretend to see nothing and hear nothing."

The problem of the division of Europe does indeed exist. It arose, I repeat, not from Yalta, but from history. And I do not think that we in the Soviet Union would be helping to overcome the division if we proposed a strategic plan for the historical "abduction" of Western Europe. The real historical task is precisely to establish stable, steady, and peaceful cooperation between capitalist and socialist Europe. By substituting for this task another -- that of restoring Eastern Europe to the bosom of capitalism -- Brzezinski reveals the class limitations on his thinking, which is incapable of grasping that history is in principle a one-way street.

But Brzezinski perhaps deserves gratitude for his frankness. At the end of last year Paul Nitze, now a special adviser on arms control, publicly complained about the "Russians."

We Americans, he claimed, in politics implement the principle: "Live and let live." The "Russians," however, live, but do not let others live the way they like, apparently. That is why it is so hard to reach agreement with them...Nitze was being sly, to put it mildly. Brzezinski himself gave brilliant proof of this: No, the Americans do not want to "let live." They would very much like to rewrite history, reverse it, and bring back the old times -- the times of capitalism's monopolistic domination. Therefore they do not need Yalta -- there, West and East talked on equal terms.

...Addressing the U.S. Congress after his return from Yalta, President Roosevelt stated: "The Crimea conference marked, I hope, a turning point in our history...The Crimea conference should mark the end of the system of unilateral actions, closed alliances, spheres of influence, the balance of forces, and all the other accessories that have been used for centuries, always unsuccessfully. We propose to replace all this with a world organization in which all peace-loving states can take part." The President's hopes were not fulfilled. His successors destroyed much of what he created. The turning point did not come about. That is why I agree with Brzezinski on one point: Yalta is an "unfinished story." We still have to create the world whose contours were mapped out in Yalta.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON YALTA CONFERENCE

PM061043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "Yalta: Lessons and Prospects"]

[Text] February 1945. The dawn of victory was already beginning to glow. One of the last battles in the great fight for Europe's liberation had ended. In a mighty surge the Soviet Army had accomplished in just over 2 weeks an advance of 500 km from the Vistula to the Oder and together with the Polish Army had driven the hated occupiers out of Poland and come close to the vital centers of fascist Germany.

In fact, all of World War II was for the Soviet Union not only the Great Patriotic War, but also a war for other countries' freedom, for the salvation of human civilization. In the fighting on the Eastern Front the main part of Nazi Germany's Armed Forces was crushed, although it had placed the industrial and technical potential of all of continental Europe at the service of aggression. Only these conditions made possible the successful landings by Anglo-American troops on the Apennine peninsula and in Normandy, the liberation of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, and Italy's withdrawal from the alliance with Nazi Germany. By taking on the main blow and breaking the backbone of Hitler's armies, the Soviet Union not only saved those countries from the perpetuation of the fascist regime, but also protected Britain from occupation.

All this aroused admiration throughout the world, and especially in the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, for the Soviet Union and its army and gave a powerful progressive boost to the military, political, and economic cooperation of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition.

It was the first time in history since the October Revolution that allied relations of such a large-scale nature and such depth had become established between leading states of different social systems. The alliance was based on a recognition of what was most important: The pooling of those countries' effort was necessary in order to save mankind and achieve the common goal -- the defeat of fascism and the establishment of lasting peace.

The Crimea (Yalta) conference of the three allied powers' leaders -- I.V. Stalin of the USSR, F.D. Roosevelt of the United States, and W. Churchill of Britain, which took place 4-11 February 1945, represented the fullest possible concentration of the desire of peoples not only in the participating countries, but throughout the world to pool their efforts for the sake of the speediest possible victory and the long-awaited peace. As a result, the conference participants were able to agree on collaboration in the speediest defeat of Nazi Germany and its ally militarist Japan and jointly to lay the foundations and elaborate the principles for peaceful postwar building. The decisions made at Yalta did much to predetermine the development of international life in the second half of the 20th century.

Where does their continuing significance lie? It is multifaceted. It lies above all in the condemnation of militarism, fascism, and aggression. "Our unswerving goal," the three powers stated, "is the destruction of German militarism and nazism and the creation of guarantees that Germany will never again be able to destroy the peace of the whole world."

In the course of World War II a radical change took place in peoples' thinking and in their attitude toward militarism, and the Yalta decisions enshrined the rejection of and resistance to preparations for aggressive wars, and still more the waging of such wars.

On Germany's own soil, this was eventually expressed in the fact that in the east -- in the GDR -- tha main provisions of Yalta and Potsdam (the conference of the three powers in July-August 1945) was completely fulfilled. The GDR became an important factor for peace and international cooperation. In the West, in the FRG, the course of militarization has been imposed on the people since the fifties. As a result, the country has become a bridgehead with the highest concentration of troops and American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The lifting of the last restrictions on the FRG regarding the production of heavy non-nuclear arms creates the preconditions for the transformation of the Bundeswehr into NATO's offensive strike force within the framework of the aggressive American strategy of "air-land battle." However, despite the indoctrination of the population, which has been going on for decades, the people have still not become reconciled to militarization, and their opposition to it has not weakened.

The verdict pronounced on militarism in Yalta is of universal significance. For nearly 20 years during the "cold war" period and again for more than 4 years now, Western imperialist circles have pushed the "position of strength policy." But even in its new packaging, militarism is no more acceptable to the peoples. Washington discovered this for itself during its Vietnam adventure, the shelling of Lebanese cities, and the attack on Grenada, and in Western Europe in the course of the imposition and siting of its own nuclear missiles there. A mighty movement against American plans for the militarization of space is growing throughout the world.

Back in February 1945 in the Livadia Palace, the leaders of the three powers also accomplished another act of exceptional importance both for the postwar peace structure of Europe and for the present day. That act was the definition of the European borders, and above all Poland's western borders. It was decided to return to Poland the age-old Slavic lands.

The documents and materials of the Yalta meeting, especially those on the question of Poland, provide evidence of the keen struggle over the future of the liberated peoples. The head of the Soviet delegation stubbornly defended "... the creation of a mighty, free, and independent Poland."

Eventually all the participants in the Yalta conference reached a joint agreement: "...Poland should receive a substantial augmentation of its territory in the north and west."

The attempts to replace the Polish Government formed in the course of the country's liberation with the emigre government, which had sat out the whole of the war in London and which consisted mainly of reactionary elements, did not meet with the conference's approval. The bourgeois landowning regime, which had condemned millions of Poles to flee from the ravaged country, would have been an obstacle in the path of its social development. It had decisively discredited itself during the war. After that, the imposition of a corrupt regime from outside was inconceivable, a crime against the Polish people.

The joint document of the Potsdam conference declared the recognition by all three powers of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity and stated that this "...led to an end to the recognition (by the U.S. and British Governments) of the former Polish Government in London, which no longer exists."

The consensus among the USSR, the United States, and Britain on the main provisions of the postwar peace structure was enshrined in the joint "Declaration on Liberated Europe" adopted in Yalta. In this declaration, the three powers stated that "the establishment of order in Europe and the restructuring of national economic life must be achieved by means which will enable the liberated peoples to eliminate the last vestiges of nazism and fascism and create democratic institutions according to their own choice."

However, the opponents of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems had not finally given up their attempts to call into question the principles established in Yalta and the practice of the attainment of unity by the great powers on the main problems and to cast doubt on the foundations of the postwar peace structure in Europe. Thus, the U.S. State Department disseminated a "document" among American journalists, a kind of briefing or prompting on how they should cover the 40th anniversary of Yalta. It gives instructions on presenting matters, with hindsight, in such a way as to suggest that the postwar peace structure in Europe is not the result of joint accords among the great powers, and thus to reserve for Washington the "right" to interfere in the internal affairs of other sovereign states.

Z. Brzezinksi decided to mark the jubilee by foisting on the strong men of the capitalist world the whole concept of the "deliberate, but carefully begun" "abduction" of individual countries from the socialist community and the destruction of that community.

The immutability of political realities and the inviolability of borders are a basic condition for the preservation of peace in Europe and throughout the world. Encroachments on the decisions agreed upon in Yalta are encroachments on peace.

Later, at the Potsdam conference, Poland's right to independence and to its ancient lands in the west and north was consolidated. The final, irrevocable nature of this act was confirmed by the great powers' decision "on the evacuation of Germans from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary." When, for instance, the head of the Soviet delegation at the Potsdam conference stated: "...What is being considered here is borders, not a temporary line. This question cannot be bypassed;" neither the U.S. leader nor the British leader objected. That was only natural. After all, the decision by the "Big Three" on resettling the German population pursued the goal of preventing these national minorities from ever being used as a pretext for encroachments on the integrity of the new Poland and Czechoslovakia.

If these resettled persons, and now their descendants, are all the same being maliciously exploited in the FRG in order to kindle revanchism, this only serves to confirm the historical correctness of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions.

Western attempts to cast doubt on the legitimacy of Poland's western borders and to claim that they are "not final" are completely bankrupt. It is asserted that there is no peace settlement, that the great powers have not yet prepared a document to be "adopted for this purpose by the Government of Germany when such a government is formed." True, the Potsdam conference protocol proposed that the council of foreign ministers which it established would be used to prepare a peace settlement, but this was thwarted by the United States and Britain themselves. They saw Germany above all as a dangerous competitor in the world market, and sought to weaken it as much as possible. In Tehran the U.S. president proposed dismembering Germany into five parts. In October 1944 at talks in Moscow, W. Churchill presented the British plan for dividing Germany into two parts: Prussia and an Austro-Bavarian state, with the Ruhr-Westphalia and Saar mining and industrial areas forming a zone under international control.

At the same time another option was being studied in London and Washington: "Whether to dismember Germany, or to gradually turn it into an ally in order to rebuff the threat from the Russians in 20 years' time..." Alan Brook, chief of Britain's imperial general staff, wrote in his diary. Of course, the Western capitals had no illusions that they would be able to draw the Soviet occupations one of Germany into the new pact that they were planning against the USSR.

In the Livadia Palace F.D. Roosevelt stated that he "sees no way out except dismemberment." The only question was "into how many parts?" Here the U.S. president uttered a sentence that was later confirmed in practice by U.S. and British actions: "Perhaps the occupation zones will be the first step toward the dismemberment of Germany." The first step was followed by the second, then the third...This is not the place to reproduce the entire chronology of the creation of a separate West German state. But it must be noted that a united Germany as such was not restored as a state after the war because the go-ahead was given for plans to bring the western part of Germany into the "crusade against communism."

Things did not develop as the "cold war" headquarters planned. The GDR, together with its eastern neighbor the Polish People's Republic, turned the age-old frontier of German aggression into a border of friendship. In the early seventies the principle of inviolability of the existing European borders -- including those of Poland, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia -- was confirmed also by the FRG in treaties with those states and with the USSR. The postwar period in Europe was over. The Final Act adopted in Helsinki confirmed the immutability of European borders and widened the horizons of peaceful cooperation, thanks to the process of international detente.

The relations of mutual cooperation that started to develop in the seventies were a kind of development in the new conditions of the spirit of consensus, the spirit of Yalta, where the conference participants declared: "Only with continuing and growing cooperation and mutual understanding among our three countries and among all peace-loving peoples can mankind's supreme desire -- a stable and lasting peace -- be realized..."

At the conference in the Livadia Palace, a decisive agreement was reached to establish by joint efforts a "universal international organization for the maintenance of peace and security." The activity of the United Nations Organization, as was noted in the Crimea conference communique, must be "substantive, both in order to prevent aggression and to eliminate the political, economic, and social causes of war through close, continual cooperation among all peace-loving peoples."

The idea of a consensus among states with different social systems on what is most important, on the need to prevent a new war, is the most valuable legacy of the Crimea conference. Its significance does not fade with time, but grows. What does the experience of the last four decades show? The Western Powers violated the principles they recognized in Yalta and Potsdam and embarked on the path of confrontation soon after the war, and again since the beginning of the eighties. And? Everyone knows about the failure of the "crusade" in the first instance. The present stage of confrontation launched in Washington has now reached an important milestone which could be a turning point. The world must not repeat the tragic experience of the thirties, when the West, rejecting Soviet proposals for the creation of a system of collective security, condemned the world to the horrors of World War II.

The Soviet Union devoutly preserves its loyalty to the commitments of Yalta and Potsdam. It continues to advocates consensus with the Western countries on the main questions of war and peace. The USSR's broad, concrete program pursues the goal of cooling down the arms race. reversing it, and preventing nuclear catastrophe. In the struggle to preserve life on earth, we rely on the socialist community's unity and on the warm support of mankind's vast majority.

The preparations for the Crimea conference were given the code name "Argonauts" by the Western Powers. That was the name, in Greek mythology, of the heroes who went to Colchis for the Golden Fleece on board a ship called the "Argo." In Yalta, the main participants in the anti-Hitler coalition found a peace formula, priceless for all people on earth: However great the contradictions may be, consensus is possible and necessary for the sake of preventing a new world war and strengthening of peace.

SENATOR MATHIAS ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 1 FEB

PM051622 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Senator's Arrival"]

[Text] U.S. Senator C. Mathias arrived in Moscow 1 February at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

Meets Voss, Zagladin

PM051623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] Avgust Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, received U.S. Senator Charles Mathias, who is currently on a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

A meeting was also held between Vadim Zagladin, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and the guest from the United States.

The conversations covered issues pertaining to Soviet-U.S. relations and some topical international issues. It was stressed that a positive outcome of the new talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and outer space weapons could have a favorable impact on the international situation, be an important step on the way toward resolving the fundamental problems of the present.

STATE DEPARTMENT TRIES TO DISCREDIT YALTA

LD051857 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 5 TASS -- Tass correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

The United States tries to use the 40th anniversary of the Crimea (Yalta) conference in which the head of government of the three Allied Powers (USSR, USA and Great Britain) took part in order to revise and falsify the essence of the agreements concluded there. As is known, the decisions adopted at the conference that was held in Yalta in February 1945 have played an important role in the ultimate routing of Hitler Germany, Japanese militarism, outlined the main ways of the postwar peaceful arrangement and ensurance of international security.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Department of State has circulated among journalists a lengthy memorandum of the Crimea conference meant, allegedly, for "in-house use", the memorandum drawn up by the department's history bureau. That document actually emasculates the real conten s of the agreements concluded in Yalta and also accuses the Soviet Union of the "violation of the spirit and letter" of the agreements concluded there. The authors of the document also cite pronouncements of President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz who asserted in their official statements that the present structure of Europe is a result of the Soviet Union's refusal to implement the provisions of the Yalta "Declaration on the Liberated Europe".

The authors of the memorandum make no secret that the United States would like to achieve the revision of the existing frontiers between Europe states, the revision of other territorial and political realities that have shaped after the Second World War.

The ultra right newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES close to the Reagan administration proclaimed even more cynically to this effect.

It called for the revision of the decisions of the Crimea conference and suggested that the White House should not forget the "instructive lessons" of Yalta and should not repeat the "mistakes of the past" at the new Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. Malicious articles of the same kind appeared of late in other organs of the U.S. bourgeois press, specifically, in the newspapers WASHINGTON POST and NEW YORK TIMES. A number of reactionary politicians of the USA also came out with instigative calls.

Thus, certain circles of the USA obviously try to discredit the cooperation of the three powers of that time, to call in question the rightfulness of the postwar peaceful arrangement in Europe. By all indications, the present U.S. leaders, just as their predecessors, refuse to learn lessons from the events of the postwar years. This is why they continue conducting a dangerous confrontational course in the spirit of the cold war, proclaim all sorts of "crusades" against communism, try to achieve the military superiority over the USSR and its allies. All these efforts are aimed at undermining the military-strategic balance of forces which has developed in the world, and this is a violation of the spirit of the Crimea agreements.

U.S. USE, STOCKPILING OF DIOXIN CONDEMNED

PM011441 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 30 January in its Second Edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "Poisoners: Chemical Weapons in Imperialism's Strategy" a 1,700-word article by Academician A. Fokin on the U.S. use of chemical weapons during the Vietnam war, which he describes as "essentially a chemical war, unprecedented in scale, duration, results, and long-term consequences."

Fokin particularly castigates the use of dioxin, which affected Vietnamese and Americans alike, which "can retain its activeness for many years" and is still affecting the environment in Vietnam today. Despite the terrible nature of dioxin and in defiance of the Geneva protocol, the United States continues to stockpile the substance and even plans to "modernize its chemical arsenal", Fokin says. The U.S. refusal to heed the Soviet Union's proposal to conclude an international agreement banning such weapons, Fokin concludes, is an "overt attempt to wreck the solution of one of the most burning problems for mankind today."

U.S.-SOVIET SATELLITE COOPERATION LAUDED

PM051004 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 February in its First Edition carries on page 7 under the headline "Satellite's Vocation as Savior" a 1,000-word article by Yu. Zurbanov, leader of the Soviet delegation in the international coordinating group, and A. Selivanov, technical leader of the Soviet part of the program, describing the joint COSPAS-SARSAT satellite system for aiding ships and aircraft in distress, which has been developed by the USSR, the United States, Canada, and France. After discussing some technical details of the project and noting interest in the system from "a number of countries," the authors state in conclusion that "the successful international cooperation on the COSPAS-SARSAT system attests to the possibility and need for various countries to pool their efforts in using space exclusively for peaceful purposes."

U.S. MILITARY DELEGATIONS' VISITS TO PRC NOTED

OW051427 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Foreign observers have all noticed the following fact: Two U.S. high-ranking military delegations consecutively visited China last month, and the first was especially representative. Headed by Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the delegation included Admiral Crowe, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific. You probably know that Paisley, assistant to the secretary of the Department of the Navy, who is in charge of scientific and technical research weaponry systems, led the second delegation. As foreign news agencies point out, the essence of the Sino-U.S. military talks was deliberately shrouded in secrecy. After having adopted the policy of developing military ties with China, what is the U.S. ruling clique striving for?

Our station observer Mulatov asked contributing commentator and Doctor of History (Amurskiy) to comment on this matter. Our station announcers will read the record of their conversation, which runs as follows:

In the 36th year of the PRC, U.S. Armed Forces leaders, for the first time since the victory of the Chinese revolution, visited China again to affirm some form of the military cooperation. How will this be geared to the needs of the U.S. global anti-communist strategy? Are those people right who think that Washington is no longer hostile to China's socialist system?

The fact that U.S. military delegations appeared in China does not give people any reason to think that imperialist strategists have changed their own hostile attitude to the socialist system in China, or that they suddenly feel concerned about strengthening China's defenses. Washington is now talking about selling military equipment or weaponry to China. By the way, the equipment is not the most up-to-date. This, however, is not the essence of U.S. strategy, or its long-range goal for China. The essence lies in those motives which urge the U.S. ruling clique to arrange military ties with China while, at the same time, maintaining a special, long-standing, and very close military and political link with Taiwan's anticommunist regime.

Obviously, you are talking about those motives based on U.S. long-term political and strategic interests in Asia, and in the world as a whole. Am I correct?

Precisely. Generally speaking, any U.S. policy action on China can be correctly understood only by taking the imperialist class purpose of its policy into account. Today, at least one thing is clear: U.S. politicians, especially U.S. soldiers, are not at all interested in the Chinese people's marching forward on the socialist road under peaceful conditions. Their goal and task lie elsewhere: to complicate Sino-Soviet relations as well as those between China and other socialist countries. As far as imperialism is concerned, it mainly attempts to influence the institution of China's domestic and foreign policies, to eventually separate China from the world's socialist system.

I remember that, while visiting China last year, U.S. President Reagan suddenly claimed that the United States and China were in love. The Chinese people, who heard his speech in Shanghai, were embarrassed.

This is precisely the main purpose of U.S. policy on China: Lead China, step by step, into a system which economically, militarily, and politically relies on, and is said to be friendly with, imperialism.

Incidentally, Reagan's speech in China on private enterprises and the advantages and value of the capitalist lifestyle, a speech known to all people, precisely proves this: At that time, Reagan said the United States was interested in establishing a powerful community of all countries east of the Soviet Union. This seems to invite China, in advance, to join this community. The United States wants to build this community on the foundation of anti-Sovietism and confrontation against world socialism. Thus, just as you put it, Washington's wish to develop miltiary ties and cooperation with China is completely geared to the needs of its global anticommunist strategy.

I remember that China's media once thought it inappropriate to publish Reagan's most disgusting anti-Soviet remarks and his garrulous propaganda for the prospects of capitalism. It is also interesting to note that, some time later, the Chinese press cited Reagan's remarks on his failure to understand the essence of China's foreign policy of maintaining independence and keep the initiative in its own hand -- remarks that were inglorious to the U.S. ruling clique.

I think we should not forget the Chinese people's objective interest in continuing to develop the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and in restoring and further developing, the various forms and rich traditions of overall cooperation between the PRC on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the other. Imperialists want very much to obstruct the good change in Soviet-Chinese relations. Therefore, they spare no efforts to influence China's public opinion and domestic and foreign policies. With this purpose in mind, Washington has decided to develop military contacts with China.

PRC EXPANDING TRADE TIES WITH S. KOREA

PM041405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Growing Volume of Trade"]

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Jan -- The volume of trade between China and South Korea more than doubled over the first 10 months of last year by comparison with the same period in 1983, reaching U.S. $115 million, according to KYODO news agency reports.

The news agency points out that about 80 percent of Beijing's trade operations with Seoul are carried out through Hong Kong (Xianggang), whose significance in the development of trade and economic ties between the PRC and South Korea will increase. Seoul recently increased the number of its firms and banks in Hong Kong. Hong Kong now has 75 offices and departments of the largest South Korean trade and industrial firms and bank, including the (Khende) industrial group. Over 15 percent of Sino-South Korean trade is effected through Japanese trading companies.

The Japanese newspapers write about a considerable increase in the number of trips to China by South Korean entrepreneurs. In particular, the leader of the influential South Korean industrial and trading company (Tevu) was in the PRC in early January. It is assumed that his unpublicized visit was linked with discussions on an automotive production deal.

PRAVDA CITES WPK SLOGANS FOR LIBERATION JUBILEE

PM050913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Workers Party of Korean Central Committee Slogans"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Feb -- The Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee has published the slogans for the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation from the Japanese militarists and the 40th anniversary of the formation of the WPK.

The historic events of 1945, the slogans say, led to a radical change in the Korean people's life. Stressing the USSR's role in the rout of militarist Japan and mentioning the numerous exploits of the Red Army soldiers and officers who gave their lives in battles for Korea's freedom, the WPK Central Committee urged the DPRK working people to make traditional Soviet-Korean friendship even stronger.

The WPK Central Committee slogans stress that the elimination of the threat of a new world war and the curbing of the arms race and imperialism's aggressive intrigues are a very urgent present-day task. The strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement beneath the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is a decisive factor for the victory of peace and socialism.

The slogans contain the WPK's pressing demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, mention the DPRK's proposals for a peaceful solution of the Korean question, and express active support for the European peoples' efforts to prevent a nuclear war. The WPK Central Committee also declared the Korean people's solidarity with the peoples of Central America, southern Africa, and Palestine who are struggling against imperialist interference in these countries' internal affairs.

The WPK Central Committee urged the DPRK working people to achieve new successes in the building of socialism and to step up the struggle for the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and international communist movement and for the attainment of the peaceful unification of the motherland.

MOSCOW NOTES U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES ON OKINAWA

LD021040 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] On Friday the United States launched military exercises on the Japanese island of Okinawa. The war games will last till 11 February. They involve a Marine unit numbering 3,000 men lifted to the island for the purpose. The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reminds that the exercises began simultaneously with the large-scale U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-85" maneuvers in which over 200,000 servicemen are involved.

GOLDIN DELEGATION CONCLUDES INDIA VISIT

PM051021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Delhi, 1 Feb -- A delegation from the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society headed by N.V. Goldin, president of the society and USSR minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises, has finished a visit to India. The delegation was taking part in the celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of India's proclamation as a sovereign republic. The Soviet delegation was received by Indian President Zail Singh and prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, who expressed a high appreciation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India and noted the weighty contribution which the Soviet Union and India are making to the cause of preserving peace and stability in the world. The Soviet delegation left for home 31 January.

KARMAL SPEECH CRITICIZES IRAN, PAKISTAN

PM051510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting With Elders"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 Feb -- A meeting has been held in the Afghan capital between B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and leaders and representatives of Pushtun tribes.

During the talk the Afghan leader stressed that the April Revolution has opened up a way of ensuring unity, brotherhood, and union among all the countries' nationalities, ethnic groups, and tribes. However, this does not suit the forces of international reaction. Pakistan and Iran, he pointed out, are carrying out subversive activities against the DRA. They are trying to sow seeds of discord among the Pushtun tribes, divide them, and deal with them in isolation. However, the April Revolution, whose goal is to build a free and prosperous society in the country, will wreck these schemes, B. Karmal stated.

PAKISTAN'S 'ANTI-AFGHAN CAMPAIGN' DENOUNCED

PM051557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Criminal Actions"]

[Text] The DRA Foreign Ministry recently lodged another protest with Pakistan in connection with the latter's new acts of armed provocation on the Afghan-Pakistani border. The document speaks of casualties and the great material damage caused by the criminal actions.

The artillery and mortar shelling of Afghan population centers, the penetration of Pakistani border troop subunits onto DRA territory, and other Pakistani violation of the DRA's sovereignty have recently become a habitual phenomenon despite repeated appeals from the Afghan Government to Islamabad demanding that the acts of provocation be ended. Pakistan is increasingly becoming a bridgehead for aggression against the DRA, a base for training and instructing counterrevolutionaries in the handling of the most sophisticated weapons, including missiles.

What is the explanation for the Pakistani military regime's persistent reluctance to heed the voice of reason and refrain from steps aggravating the already tense relations between the two countries? One reason can be seen in the intention of the United States, into whose hand Pakistan is zealously playing, to expand the dimensions of its undeclared war against Afghanistan. According to recent reports, Washington is building up the dimensions of its aid to the anti-Afghan gangs stationed on Pakistani territory and is supplying them with increasingly sophisticated types of armaments.

In mounting a hostile anti-Afghan campaign, the Ziaul Haq dictatorial regime is pursuing obvious goals. The Pakistani ruler is attempting in this way to distract public opinion in his country and abroad from the flagrant violations of elementary democratic rights, from the tyranny and lawlessness which reign in Pakistan today.

In the face of the mounting mass movement for the restoration of democracy, the general is maneuvering -- setting up the referendum ploy and preparing parliamentary elections. But all this is on the essential condition that his unrestricted power in the country is preserved. All in all the incidents he is provoking on the Afghan border serve the same purpose.

The adventures to which the Pakistani military regime and its patrons are now resorting will not bring them the desired results. Their inevitable consequence is a further aggravation of tension in this part of the world -- an aggravation dangerous to the cause of peace.

INDIAN PAPER CITED ON U.S. USE OF PAKISTAN COAST

LD051039 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] New Delhi February 5 TASS -- Pakistan plays the main role in implementing plans of the U.S. Central Command concerning the guidance of the "Rapid Deployment Force" in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, the newspaper THE TIMES OF INDIA said today.

In return for Washington's generous military and political aid, the paper said, Islamabad has in fact granted the Pentagon use of the Makrain coast which controls approaches to the Persian Gulf. Work is proceeding at full pelt in Gwadar, Jiwani and Ormara to build military facilities for the U.S. expeditionary corps. Pakistan, THE TIMES OF INDIA said, has in effect become the main staging area of the American military in Asia.

FURTHER ON NEW ZEALAND NUCLEAR WARSHIP REFUSAL

U.S. To Stage 'Show Reprisal'

LD060809 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 6 TASS -- The Reagan administration intends to stage a kind of show-reprisal against New Zealand in retaliation for its decision to deny port access to U.S. nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships. A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State has admitted that Washington's exasperation has been aroused first of all by apprehensions that the firm stand of New Zealand may bring about a kind of "chain reaction" in the region and around the world. Speaking on the subject of a possible falling-dominoes effect, he issued a warning full of threats to other allies of the United States. The spokesman expressively emphasised that the USA hopes that its reply to New Zealand will serve as a signal to them. He added that other countries, too, will have to pay a price for refusal to cooperate with the United States.

As is noted here, this U.S. warning is addressed both to Japan and to the whole of Western Europe where protests against the Washington-imposed deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the continent continue unabated.

Australian Support Sought

LD060736 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 6 TASS -- Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia has arrived here for an official three-day visit. He will hold talks with President Ronald Reagan, secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and other high officials.

The situation inside the military bloc of ANZUS, of which the USA, Australia and New Zealand are members, will be the main topic of discussion during the talks. The situation has become sharply aggravated in recent weeks. It is directly admitted in Washington that the USA would like to win Canberra's support in the massive campaign of pressure on the Labour government of New Zealand which refused to allow U.S. warships with nuclear weapons on board to call at the country's ports. The USA is threatening Wellington with retaliatory measures among which observers mention economic sanctions, in particular. Washington fears lest the actions of New Zealand jeopardise the Pentagon's plans aimed at expanding and activizing militarist preparations in the southern areas of the Pacific Ocean.

Maneuvers Cancellation Viewed

LD060043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov Commentary]

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Hawke has announced the cancellation of the ANZUS bloc maneuvers code-named "Sea Eagle '85" fixed for the end of this month. This decision was brought about by the acute conflict within the bloc, which is made up of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Here is our commentator, Yevgeniy Kachanov:

The position of the New Zeland Labor government, which persistently refused to allow American nuclear-powered naval ships to call at the country's ports, has become the stumbling block. Just yesterday Prime Minister David Lange reaffirmed that his Cabinet would strictly abide by the promises given on the eve of the elections that brought the Labor Party to power.

The most important of these promises was that ships with nuclear propulsion systems or carrying nuclear weapons, irrespective of the nations they belong to, would not be allowed to call in New Zealand. But it is clear to anyone that this means the ships of the United States, because virtually none of the other nuclear powers keeps its fleet in this area of the Pacific Ocean. The latest fact: the refusal by the New Zealand Government to allow the American destroyer Buchanan to call at the country's ports. One can, of course, psychologically understand the U.S. Administration's irritation in this connection. After all, quite recently the Pentagon regarded the Pacific Ocean as a kind of American lake. Now the American nuclear fleet is being impeded by none other than one of Washington's allies in the ANZUS militarist bloc.

Washington has rained down crude abuse on the New Zealand Government. An entire campaign of threats and open pressure has started in the press. A State Department spokesman stated that the White House is planning appropriate retaliatory actions against New Zealand, since it is known that the New Zealand economy is to a considerable extent oriented toward the American market, and on hand here, of course, is a real avenue of pressure, and probably the most effective one. True, political avenues, too, are being brought fully into play. The secretary of state recently openly expressed his regret in connection with the Lange Cabinet's position. What is more, other Washington allies were made to join the campaign of pressure: Australia and Japan. During his visit to Wellington, Japanese Premier Nakasone attempted to persuade Lange to revise his decision in connection with the ships. The United States also resorted to demagogy regarding the ally's obligations, demanding permission for the destroyer "Buchanan to call in connection with the joint "Sea Eagle" maneuvers. But now the maneuvers have been canceled and this has been caused precisely by New Zealand's firm stance. Of course, pressure on the part of Washington will continue, and, what is more, grow stronger. In these conditions David Lange's government will require considerable political courage in order to fulfill the promises it has given to the New Zealand people and to justify its hopes for the establishment of an atmosphere of peace, good-neighborliness and trust in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

AUSTRALIAN ROLE IN MX MISSILE TESTS REVEALED

LD051523 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 5 TASS -- The United States Air Force is preparing for the tests of the "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles: Electronic pickups have been dumped in the area of the expected missile splash-off [as received] in the Tasman Sea, the AP agency said today. The "MX" missiles are to be launched from a Pentagon's proving range in California in March.

Addressing a press conference in Canberra, Australia's Defence Minister Kim Beazley said that the electronic sensors will make it possible to determine the accuracy of hitting the target by the "MX" missiles.

In the course of the upcoming tests, the minister stressed, Washington assigns Australia a purely auxiliary role -- planes of the U.S. Air Force fitted out with electronic equipment will be based on the local military airfields. Yet this statement has not reassured the activists of Australia's anti-war movement, who condemned Canberra's decision to allow the Pentagon to launch "MX" missiles in the direction of the "green continent". Australia's largest public organization "People for Active Disarmament" has declared the start of preparations for a demonstration of protest against Washington's provocative designs. The idea to create an anti-nuclear zone is becoming increasingly popular in the region.

In one of his speeches the United States President described the "MX" missile as a "peace-keeper" (sic), apparently proceeding from the United States concept that only military advantage can ensure peace. This is a dangerous invention, considering that at issue is a death-bringing first-strike weapon. The commitment of the White House to the "MX" has found its expression in the draft federal budget of the USA for the fiscal year 1986, which provides for the appropriation of four billion dollars on the deployment of 48 new missiles of this type. The giant American companies "Boeing", "General Dynamics", "Chrysler" and "Lockheed" have already long set their sights on the "missile pie" in the federal budget.

Canberra Decision Criticized

PM051407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Mikheyev "International Commentary": "What the Concession to Washington Implies"]

[Text] The Australian Labor Government has yielded to Washington's persuasion and placed at the U.S. military's disposal yet another facility on its territory. Henceforth, aircraft with U.S. markings will be able to use an airfield in Sydney to monitor MX missile tests. According to official statements, the launches are planned in such a way that the missiles land, or rather splash down, somewhere in the Tasman Sea, which separates Australia and New Zealand.

The statement by Defense Minister Kim Beazley contains soothing reassurances that the missiles will not have warheads and their flight trajectories will not take them over populated areas. The minister confirmed that the Labor government stands by its ban on the testing of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for them in the vicinity of Australia. He said that the country's leadership will object if the tests in the southern Tasman Sea become a regular event on a long-term basis.

The conciliatory tone of the statement, addressed to the Australian public, especially the Labor Party's own left wing, REUTER stresses, is scarcely going to have a calming effect on those who advocate the creation of nuclear-free zones. Transforming the southern part of the Pacific Ocean into an oasis of peace and security and keeping out the nuclear monsters that are creeping all over the world -- a group of Laborites put forward a draft treaty on this theme on 31 January. If Prime Minister Robert Hawke, who advocates the reduction of nuclear armaments in the region, rejects the idea of eliminating U.S. military bases, and considers the question of ships with nuclear weapons on board calling at ports to be the prerogative of national governments, some members of his party think differently. They are insisting on the total and unconditional rejection of mass destruction weapons and they refuse to accept that nuclear weapons or delivery systems should occupy even a single inch of Australian soil. In this they are not alone, but can rely on the backing of broad strata of the population who have joined in the antiwar movement.

The recently formed Nuclear Disarmament Party had considerable success at the December 1984 parliamentary elections. It captured 500,000 votes and obtained 1 seat in the Senate, a senator from Western Australia. Its platform boils down to three demands: Remove the foreign military bases, impose a ban on the storage of nuclear weapons in the country's territory and on transporting them through its airspace and also through its territorial waters, and, third, halt the extraction and export of uranium. It must be said that although it based its entire election campaign on the aforementioned slogans, the Nuclear Disarmament Party was a serious rival to the leading political groups.

The social phenomenon in Australia, which at first glance lies on the periphery of world politics, is associated with the state's further involvement in the strategic maneuvers of the United States, which needs allies, mercenaries, and bridgeheads to pursue its course of confrontation.

The prospect of becoming a pawn in Washington's strategic military game frightens the inhabitants of the fifth continent. "Australians," one of the Nuclear Disarmament Party's leaders, Peter (Garret), said, "are becoming more and more aware that they may be a target in the event of a nuclear strike." The news that their country will be involved in testing the effectiveness of MX missiles is not being received with enthusiasm, of course.

It is clear to everyone that it is highly dangerous for the cause of peace and peoples' security to fall in with the ambitions of the Pentagon crusaders who have on their conscience the occupation of Grenada, the undeclared wars in Afghanistan and Nicaragua, and the unleashing of round after round of the arms race.

SRV STATEMENT DENOUNCES PRC 'PROVOCATIONS'

OW 051305 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] In a statement made in Hanoi, a representative of the SRV Foreign Ministry said: In the recent past, along with China's escalation of armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, statements intended to threaten Vietnam have been resounding in China. For example, the declaration made by a representative of the PRC Foreign Ministry, at a Beijing news conference, that Chinese soldiers stationed along China's border with Vietnam are combat ready, and the statement made by the Chinese foreign minister in Singapore that China seemingly still reserves for itself the right to teach Vietnam a second lesson, are especially dangerous.

The SRV Foreign Ministry representative stressed: The above statements by the Chinese side run counter to the peace-loving aspirations of the people in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world; they also fail to meet the aspirations of the Chinese people themselves. The SRV Government condemns the Chinese side's armed provocations and warlike statements.

GDR PAPER SCORES FRG ATTITUDE TOWARD CITIZENSHIP

PM061051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Dangerous Ambitions"]

[Text] Berlin, 1 Feb -- It is time the West German Government stopped acting on behalf of "all Germans" and using "plenary powers" that no one has ever granted it. This would have a positive impact on the development of GDR-FRG relations, the Berlin newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes.

FRG official bodies persist in their unwillingness to recognize GDR state citizenship, the organ of the SED Central Committee notes. They cite Article 116 of the FRG Constitution and the 1913 "Law on Imperial and State Citizenship" as the basis for their unlawful activities, and continue to regard GDR citizens as "German citizens." According to the aforementioned article and the Federal Electoral Law, "all Germans" take part in elections in the FRG. The FRG authorities would not object to citizens of the socialist GDR undergoing military service in the FRG Armed Forces either. The new edition of the 1977 FRG Law on Military Service plainly says that "all men considered Germans in the spirit of the Constitution...are subject to conscription."

In order to emphasize that GDR citizens belong to the FRG, the newspaper notes, the corresponding West German bodies, including embassies in foreign countries, unlawfully try to deprive them of their GDR passports, exchanging them for FRG documents, and to persuade them to emigrate to West Germany. They constantly refuse to hand over criminals from the GDR who have taken refuge in the FRG, arguing that these are "German citizens" and consequently citizens of the FRG. In breach of all norms of international law, West German authorities try to persuade GDR citizens visiting the FRG to cooperate with secret services and criminal organizations and incide them to subversive activities against their own country.

The list of gross violations of the fundamental principles of interstate relations and of instances of the FRG's interference in the internal affairs of the GDR could be continued. Meanwhile, it is generally accepted that the citizens of every state, irrespective of their nationality, have a right to the appropriate citizenship. It is characteristic that no other country, apart from the FRG, questions this fact, which stems from the norms of international law. At the time, the question of GDR citizenship was not included in the treaty on the fundamental principles governing the relations between the GDR and the FRG for the simple reason that the West German side was not prepared to recognize it. Nonetheless, no one has exempted the FRG from its obligation to unconditionally respect GDR citizenship as an inalienable part of international life. Twelve years have elapsed since the signing of the treaty. During this time millions of visitors from the FRG have been able to see for themselves that not just the GDR but its also citizens do exist. Even the two preceding FRG chancellors recognized this when addressing GDR citizens.

Nobody has empowered the FRG authorities to act as guardians of the citizens of another sovereign state. The time has come to finally recognize this self-evident truth, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND emphasizes.

SOVIET, POLISH SPORTS LEADERS DISCUSS OLYMPICS

LD021911 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- Chairman of the Sports Committee and the National Olympic Committee of the USSR Marat Gramov and chairman of the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of Poland, General Secretary of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) Marian Renke, exchanged opinions on topical problems of the international sport and Olympic movement during their meeting in Moscow.

The participants in the meeting denounced the growing commercialization of sport, and penetration of professionalism into it. They talked of the need for broader contacts with developing countries in the sphere of physical culture and sports.

Marat Gramov and Marian Renke declared for further consolidation of the prestige of the Olympic movement, compulsory observance of the Olympic Charter, all its demands and rules. The participants in the meeting pointed to friendly, fruitful relations that were established between sport organisations of the USSR and Poland.

BRIEFS

USSR-CSSR FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL -- A protocol of cooperation was signed today in the House of Friendship in Moscow between the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association for 1985. The protocol was signed by Boris Stukalin, the chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, and Miroslav Bochonek, leading secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association. It was emphasized in the protocol that this year a significant place will be given to [word indistinct] linked with the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist occupiers. A great role in increasing the effectiveness of the activity of both organizations will be played by the fifth meeting of representatives of the public of both countries which will take place in September this year in Belorussia. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Feb 85 LD]

USSR REPORTEDLY STOPS OIL DELIVERIES TO W. EUROPE

AU060939 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Due to a "domestic emergency situation," the Soviet Union has stopped its crude oil deliveries agreed by contract to Western Europe. Austria, which receives about one-fifth of its oil imports from the Soviet Union, is affected. The delivery halt will be in effect for February. A few weeks ago, during the cold period, the Soviet Union had temporarily considerably reduced its natural gas deliveries to Austria.

The cold winter and the stagnation in oil production have obviously resulted in serious supply difficulties in the Soviet Union: In the past week the West European contract partners of the Soviets were informed by telex that in the course of February Moscow will export neither crude oil nor mineral [mineral] oil products.

Information to that effect was also given to the Austrian Oil Administration, which is responsible for the major part of the Austrian crude oil imports from the Soviet Union. A reason for the halt in oil deliveries was not given, according to the Austrian oil concern.

From the FRG, however, it has become known that the USSR is temporarily unable to fulfill its contracts due to a "domestic emergency situation" that was not defined in greater detail. Austria gets about 100,000 metric tons of crude oil a month from the Soviet Union, that is, about one-fifth of its overall oil imports.

However, according to the Austrian Oil Administration, shortcomings are not to be feared, because they can be covered without problems "somewhere else" due to the present oversupply on the world market. So far the Soviet Union has been a reliable contract partner, but this year there have already been difficulties in energy deliveries once: At the beginning of January, when, due to the cold weather, natural gas consumption was particularly high, gas exports to Austria were temporarily reduced by up to 40 percent.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES VISITING FRG INDUSTRIALIST

LD051120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 5 Feb 85

["Conversation in the Kremlin" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received in the Kremlin prominent representative of FRG business circles, chairman of the supervisory board of the firm "Friedrich Krupp", B. Beitz, who is in Moscow on a business visit.

During the conversation, certain questions of mutual interest on USSR-FRG economic cooperation were discussed. In this connection, satisfaction was voiced with the results of the recent 13th Session of the USSR and FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, whose work confirmed the readiness of both sides to further develop economic relations on the basis of existing agreements and accords.

An exchange of opinion took place on individual questions on collaboration between Soviet organizations and the "Friedrich Krupp" firm. Participating in the talks, which was held in a businesslike atmosphere, was First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Komarov.

PM061117 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 6 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Kabanov report: "In a Revanchist Vein"]

[Text] West Berlin -- According to press reports, West Berlin Mayor E. Diepgen intends to address a meeting of the revanchist "Association of Germans of Eastern and Middle German Districts" on 8 February. It is typical that one of the FRG's revanchist leaders H. Hupka, chairman of the federal "Landmannschaft of Silesian Germans" and Bundestag deputy from the ruling Christian Democratic Union party, will also take part in the provocative gathering. This news has aroused indignation among broad sections of the West Berlin public.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall that the mayor's recent speeches, in a consistent revanchist vein as a rule, contain statements about the "open German question: and the unity of the German nation and flagrant attacks on the GDR.

West Berlin and its inhabitants need a normal and stable life without revanchist cries. The city's population opposes any attempts to revive West Berlin's former reputation as a "front-line city." West Berlin's ruling mayor is not least among those who bear responsibility for this.

25TH FRENCH C.P. CONGRESS OPENS IN PARIS

LD060933 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Paris February 6 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin:

A regular, 25th, Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] opened today at the Sports Palace in Saint-Ouen, a workers' suburb of Paris. The huge hall of the palace is filled to capacity. Representatives of more than 600,000 French Communist Party members have come for the forum of the spirited vanguard of the working people from all parts of the country. Present at the congress are delegations from many fraternal communist and workers' parties, progressive and national liberation movements. The CPSU delegation to the congress is led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Solomentsev.

The PCF congress attracts close attention of political circles, the press, radio and television which regard it as a major event in the country's life. Its participants are to analyze the present-day situation in France and the world, the activity of the PCF and the experience accumulated by the party during the recent period, to define the tasks of the Communists' struggle for the interests of the working people at the present stage.

The congress, to work for five days, will also elect the party's leading bodies.

The democratic public in France followed with great interest a debate held for several months before the congress in all organizations of the Communist Party. During the debate, the Communists thoroughly discussed the draft resolution of the congress proposed by the PCF Central Committee.

The document states that, compared with the time before the previous congress held three years ago, a new situation has developed in the country.

The ruling Socialist Party went back on the commitments assumed by the left-wing forces before the 1981 elections. The Communists drew appropriate conclusions from that, having decided in the summer of 1984 to withdraw from the government. The recent months saw a sharp escalation of pressure on the part of big capital and right-wing forces, as well as U.S. imperialism which is urging France to be more vigorously involved in the arms race.

According to the newspaper L'HUMANITE, which summed up the pre-congress debate, an overwhelming majority of Communists favoured the stepping-up of the struggle against capital and reaction, for consolidating the unity of ranks and the grass roots of the party, for disarmament and peace. They backed the course, proposed by the PCF Central Committee, for creating in the country a new association of the majority of people in the name of advancement towards socialism.

PCF General Secretary Georges Marchais today delivered the PCF Central Committee's report on the party's activity and tasks.

Solomentsev at Lenin Museum

LD051254 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Paris February 5 (TASS) -- The CPSU's delegation, led by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, who had arrived here for the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party, visited today V.I. Lenin's flat-museum in Marie-Rose Street here. The museum's curator Antoine Egendre, veteran member of the French Communist Party, told the delegates that the leader of the world proletariat lived in the flat from June 1909 to July 1912. Mikhail Solomentsev made an entry in the visitors book.

On the same day the CPSU delegation visited Pere-Lachaise Cemetary in Paris and laid wreaths at the communards' wall and the tombs of such outstanding leaders of the French and international communist movement as Maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos, Marcel Cachin and others.

CPSU Delegation at Car Factory

LD052352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1651 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb (TASS) -- The CPSU delegation, headed by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee, which is here for the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party, paid a visit today to the Renault Company's car assembly plant in the town of Flins-sur-Seine in the Yvellines Department. The Soviet guests were received by the management and toured a number of the enterprise's shops.

U.S. PRESSURES FRANCE DURING DUMAS VISIT

LD060515 Moscow TASS in English 0511 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 6 TASS -- The visit to the United States by Roland Dumas, French minister for external relations, is over. For two days he held talks with the U.S. Administration's high officials, among them President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, and Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger. The visit was organized by the United States within the framework of consultations which it started in the process of preparation for the new Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

As is clear from officials' statements, the United States, however, made use of the U.S.-French talks for putting a massive pressure on France to secure its unreserved support for the space militarisation plans being nurtured by the U.S. Administration. In an interview with journalists, a high-placed spokesman of the Department of State has specially emphasised that programmes of preparation for the conduct of "star wars" were subject number one at the talks. However, as has been admitted by the same spokesman, differences between the United States and France over this question remain.

UK-USSR TRADE POTENTIAL LARGELY UNTAPPED

LD042255 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Feb 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov -- video report by V. Ilyashenko]

[Text] I would like to touch on another aspect of life of Western European states: their links with the Soviet Union. Everyone who visits London at the moment has the opportunity to feel the joyous changes in relations between our countries since the visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation made it possible to renew Anglo-Soviet political dialogue at a high level. These positive shifts are making themselves felt first and foremost in trade and economic relations. We recall that Britain, which in its time was the USSR's biggest trading partner and, indeed, possibilities for each of the sides to expand trade turnover have not been reduced but have grown all these years.

[Begin video report] [Ilyashenko] The history of Conventry spans more than 9 centuries. This city, which has grown in the very heart of Britain, is rightly called a city of machine builders and skilled workers. From generation to generation they have been passing on the very best in British workmanship.

Matrix-Churchill is one of the leading British machine-tool building firms, and was founded as early as 1919. Machine tools with programmed control, which are produced by the firm's works in Coventry, are in operation in many countries of the world. For 40 years the company has been maintaining business links with our country. The first Matrix-Churchill machine tools were supplied to the Soviet Union as early as 1944. In all, the company has dispatched more than 900 machine tools to date to Soviet works. When we arrived at the works, the work force was preparing to dispatch another batch of modern machines. When we had a look around the workshop, our attention was caught by the fact that Soviet machine tools, too, were working at the Matrix-Churchill works. There are a total of around 20 of them here. At first we were surprised: Why did the British have Soviet machine tools at a machine-tool building works? However, this is evidently one of the manifestations of mutually beneficial economic cooperation. We buy what is necessary for our industry, the British acquire from us necessary goods and equipment.

(Tim Rogers) is working at a machine tool made at the works in Ivanovo. How does it work, we asked him. He is very satisfied, the worker says. It is a modern and reliable machine. It is in no way inferior to those we produce at our works.

We are talking to the company's director general, (John Waring).

[(Waring) speaking English with superimposed Russian translation] Matrix-Churchill has been cooperating with your country for a good 40 years already. Things are going quite well. However, far from all possibilities are being used. In the last 2 years, unfortunately, cooperation has been reduced. We are pinning great hopes on the years to come. You know that next year the Soviet Union will begin implementing a new 5-year plan; we are hoping that new opportunities will open up for us, too.

British business circles hailed with satisfaction the results of the visit to Britain by the Soviet delegation led by Gorbachev. His talks with Prime Minister Thatcher made it possible to expand mutual understanding between our countries, and have given a new stimulus to the development of British-Soviet relations.

[Ilyashenko] It is worthy of note that a number of leading British companies, such as, for example, John Brown, Imperial Chemical Industries, and the Shell Oil concern, have concluded long-term agreements with Soviet foreign trade associations. All this indicated that British-Soviet economic links can develop to the mutual benefit of both parties -- as they are developing with the famous British Davy-McKee company. This company plans and builds chemical plants. With its assistance, two methanol-producing works have been built in out country: one in Tomsk, the other in Gubakha in the Urals. Let us just recall that methanol now serves as the basis for the creation of new types of fuel. Without methanol it is difficult to imagine modern-day production of many types of plastics, synthetic fur, leather, lacquer, and steel substitute. In the Davy-McKee design department work has only just been completed on plans for a chemical works for manufacturing products used to obtain synthetic spirits, cleaning agents, and so on. It will be built in Nizhnekamsk. Soviet engineers are discussing certain details of the plan with their British colleagues. They, too, will take receipt of equipment for the works, construction of which will start next year. [unidentified man speaking English with superimposed Russian translation] We have been cooperating with the Soviet foreign trade organizations for over 25 years. We have established particularly good business contacts with the Tekhmashimport and Giprokauchuk associations. (Orr), the coordinating director of the project, says up to 40 specialists of our company are now in Moscow at the same time. Our relations can be summed up in a single word: Excellent.

[Question from off-screen speaker] Have there been difficulties in implementing the project?

[(Orr)] There were at first, with the coordination of Soviet and British technical standards. We quickly overcame this. However, there was a more complex problem. In 1980 the U.S. Government introduced an embargo on the use of U.S. technology. As a result, construction of the works in Nizhnekamsk was postponed for several years. Problems also arose with the supply of equipment. Now these difficulties are behind us.

[Ilyashenko] At present, vehicles carrying technical documentation and models of the works are en route from London to Moscow and Nizhnekamsk. In 3 to 4 years' time, the structures of the new chemicals plant will go up on the banks of the Kama.
[end video report]

There are a good many unutilized opportunities for substantial expansion of British-Soviet trade. The Soviet parliamentary delegation drew the attention fo British business circles to them. For international economic relations to develop normally, a certain universal principle has to be followed: to strictly observe commitments undertaken, not to resort to discrimination in trade, and not to allow the use of economic levers as a means of political pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

AUSTRIAN 'HUMANITARIAN ACT' TOWARD REDER VIEWED

PM041416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Zyubanov "Rejoinder": "Like a Dear Guest..."]

[Text] Strange things sometimes happen to Nazi war criminals in the West.

Some are protected, with the CIA's knowledge, in remote spots overseas. Others are saved by West German justice from their rightful punishment. Now and then seemingly quite improbable things happen, as, for instance, was the case recently in Austria, where certain officials held a triumphant meeting with the Hitlerite butcher W. Reder.

It is hard to say what made the Italian authorities take "pity" on this war criminal, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for reprisals commited on Italian territory during the war years. It is no less hard, or rather, it is simply impossible to understand how this Nazi was received as a dear quest in Austria, where he was flown by special plane. He was met from the plane by...F. Frishenschlager, Austria's national defense minister himself, and was flown by military helicopter to a temporary residence at Baden, near Vienna.

This "humanitarian act" with regard to an SS officer guilty of the deaths of around 3,000 Italians was quite rightly assessed by millions of Austrians and Italians as a direct provocation and a violation of the memory of the victims of fascism.

The fact that the forgiveness and honor shown to the Nazi occurred on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II and the liberation of Austria from the fascist yoke is particularly outrageous. What do those who freed Reder and gave him such a "warm welcome" want to show? There have been no official statements in reply to this acute question voiced at rallies and demonstrations protesting the criminal's release. In Vienna it was thought possible to leave the military minister in his post by making him allegedly "repent" in order to distract attention and reassure the public. Yet a law banning the activity of neo-Nazi groups and parties in the alpine republic has still not been passed Could someone possibly envisage the old Nazi criminal Reder ultimately becoming their ideological pastor?

BRIEFS

FRG-UZBEK FRIENDSHIP -- An FRG delegation currently visiting our country at the invitation of the Soviet Friendship Society has been received at the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The delegation includes (Verkehr), deputy chairman of the German Social Democratic Party. During the session, the quests acquainted themselves with life and the achievements of our Republic, and the work and activity of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries for promoting mutual contacts among the governments of the world. [Excerpt] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1312 GMT 23 Jan 85 GF]

FURTHER ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S USSR VISIT

LD052322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Comrade Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, and Malmierca, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, who is on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding the two ministers examined questions pertaining to bilateral relations and a number of topical international issues of mutual interest. The successful progressive development of Soviet-Cuban cooperation in all fields, along the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, was noted with satisfaction. In this connection the significance of the meeting between Comrades Chernenko and Castro in February 1984 was specially stressed.

The Soviet side again reiterated its unvarying support for Cuba, which is firmly and courageously withstanding the policy of pressure and threats from American imperialism. Unanimity of views was confirmed on all issues under discussion. The sides stressed that in the present day, complicated international situation, the significance of the far-reaching proposals of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, above all nuclear arms, at lessening tensions in various parts of the world, increases even further. The talks were continued in the afternoon.

On behalf of the Cuban leadership, Malmierca welcomed the accord reached on the USSR's initiative on the upcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva on questions of space and nuclear weapons. Both sides declared, that with strict observance of this accord in all of its parts and observance of the principle of equality and equal security, these talks open up the possibility for serious examination and resolution of issues pertaining to the prevention of the arms race in space and putting an end to it on earth.

The sides expressed serious concern over the dangerous situation in Central America, above all around Nicaragua, and resolutely condemned the criminal interventionist policy of the U.S.A. with respect to that sovereign state. The U.S.S.R. and Cuba solidly support the Nicaraguan people defending freedom and the independence of their homeland, favor a just political settlement in Central America, and support the constructive efforts of states in this direction.

Both sides stated their determination to continue strengthening unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community which consistently uphold the cause of peace and internatiocnal security. The sides stressed the paramount significance of the victory over fascism and the decisive contribution made by the Soviet Union to utter defeat of fascism. The 40th anniversary of that event of worldwide historic importance should be marked by scaled-up efforts of all peoples and governments with a view to safeguarding universal peace and warding off the nuclear threat.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Malmierca at which they exchanged toasts. The luncheon which passed off in a friendly, comradely atmosphere, was attended by: Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; USSR ministers and other officials; Soto, the Cuban Republic's ambassador to the USSR; and also Malmierca's entourage.

Malmierca visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was laid also at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin Wall.

CASTRO CITED AT 31 JAN CUBAN CP PLENUM

PM051008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Extraordinary Plenum"]

[Text] Havana, 2 Feb -- AIN, the Cuban national news agency, has reported that the 11th Extraordinary Plenum of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee was held here 31 January. It analyzed the development of the international situation since the 10th PCC Central Committee Plenum held last December.

The plenum approved the report by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on his recent visit to Nicaragua, his talks with a group of U.S. Congressmen and businessmen, and his exchange of opinions with high-ranking U.S. religious figures.

F. Castro set forth the foundations of Cuba's foreign policy activity, which is aimed at resolving the problems encountered by countries in a state of neocolonial dependence. The plenum unanimously approved F. Castro's tireless and creative activity in determining and developing the party's principled positions in the complex present-day international situation and gave a high assessment of it. F. Castro again stated that only these positions based on the Cuban people's unity, thier ideological steadfastness, the confident development of the national economy, and the constant strengthening of the country's defense capability can open up the possibility of dialogue, peace, and cooperation on the basis of mutual respect. For Cuba, whose future is guaranteed by the selfless work of its people and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the implementation of these possibilities is part and parcel of its activity for the sake of international and regional detente.

REAGAN MEETS WITH BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT

LD021414 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

President Reagan has held talks in the White House with Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves. The talks confirmed the existence of rather serious differences between the two countries over a whole number of foreign-policy, and trade-and-economic problems. Informed observers point out that the divergences in the stands manifest themselves, in particular, in the approaches to matters pertaining to the situation in Central America. Brazil's conviction is that a settlement in the region should be pressed for by political means, including an all-round strengthening and development of the Contadora process. As is known, the USA counts mainly on military solutions to Central American conflicts.

Considerable discontent in Brazil is aroused by Washington's egoistic policy in the field of finance and trade. Tancredo Neves directly told U.S. representatives about his deep concern over the fact that the United States steers matters to toughening protectionism in trade, which is fraught with a still greater exacerbation of his country's economic problems. He recalled in this connection that Brazil's external indebtedness, for example, is now estimated at an astronomical sum of 100,000 million dollars. This huge debt is the direct result of the policies of U.S.-controlled international financial organizations.

CHILEAN JUNTA EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE 3 MONTHS

LD030633 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Buenos Aires February 3 TASS -- The Chilean fascist junta has once again extended for a further three months the state of siege all over the country's territory. A decree by dictator Pinochet, which was issued in Santiago, gives the authorities the right to carry out summary arrests. Severe press censorship, ban on assembly and political activities remain in force.

By means of martial law the fascist regime in Chile is trying to keep in power, while meeting with increasingly powerful and consolidated actions by the democratic forces, the discontent of the population with the serious economic difficulties caused by the uncontrolled domination of the local and American monopolies.

CHILEAN CP PLENARY SESSION REPORT OUTLINED

PY012140 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] The return to democracy is inevitable; it is only a matter of time. This statement was made by the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] during a plenum recently held by its Central Committee. The PCCh reiterated that victory can only be attained through mass struggle and the joint action of all the opposition, including various forms of violence.

The main report to the plenum stated that the Chilean people want to put an end to the dictatorship, the sooner the better. At the same time, the people want to install an advanced democratic regime that will root out fascism, remove its material basis, adopt measures essential to change the state structures, and carry out profound economic and social changes.

The newspaper EL SIGLO has carried an extensive version of the report to the plenum, saying that gradualism and liberalization are out of the question in Chile, that Pinochet will not step down of his own accord, that he will have to be pushed out, not that there is no other way to achieve the objective than the unification of the opposition to wage a resolute struggle. After reviewing events over the past years, especially the large popular demonstrations, the report points out that the situation has come to a point in which the dictatorship cannot stay in power without resorting to violence, terror, and systematic repression.

The report also notes that the U.S. imperialism is concerned over the course of events in Chile. U.S. imperialism realizes that the regime is condemned to death, that it is incapable of dealing with the economic crisis, that is steadily losing ground politically, and that there is a real possibility of an explosion of popular anger with revolutionary consequences. The report points out that in the opposition camp two basic political outcomes are envisaged: a bourgeois democratic outcome; and the other, a popular democratic outcome leading to socialism. The report notes that the various popular sectors are converging on the struggle method despite political or ideological differences. The report mentions the role played by the Popular Democratic Movement as a unifying and mobilizing element made up by the Communists, the socialists, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] and other leftist forces.

Referring to the Armed Forces, the plenum report states that the PCCh is willing to mediate their rapprochement with the people, provided they change their attitude by taking the first step of disassociating themselves from Pinochet, who stands in the way of dialogue. The report asserts that a dialogue can be conducted between the Armed Forces at all levels and all sectors of the opposition. It indicates that the Communists foresee a decisive confrontation with the dictator as a mass uprising of all the people, most of the political and social forces, and, hopefully, the sector of the Armed Forces that opposes the dictatorship.

The report concludes that the goal is to create a situation of general rebellion that will paralyze the country with popular uprisings in the main urban centers through the decisive participation of the industrial proletariat, the students, the middle levels of the population, and the peasants.

PROTEST, STOPPAGE DATES IN CHILE REPORTED

PY020119 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The National Assembly of the National Workers Command has called for a national day of protest on 27 March, and for a nationwide stoppage on 30 April. The National Assembly of the National Workers Command has decided to invite other political and social sectors of the country to actively join these demonstrations for the return of democracy to Chile.

The National Council of the National Workers Command will analyze and prepare the nationwide stoppage scheduled for 30 April during the first week of March. This workers' organization expressed its repudiation of the state of siege and the maneuvers performed by the regime in order to stay in power, denouncing them as a method to justify the brutal persecution of those who are the most stalwart supporters of democracy.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES PODOLSK ELECTORAL OKRUG

PM051213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb First Edition p 2

[TASS report on 4 February Podolsk meeting between I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and voters of Podolsk City Electoral Okrug: "Working in a Shock Communist Manner"]

[Text] The working people of a major industrial center of the Moscow region, Podolsk, are making a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of the program outlined by the party for the country's socioeconomic development and the improvement of the people's well-being. Displaying models of selfless labor, they have successfully coped with last year's targets, laying a firm foundation for the successful completion of the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan. Reinforcing and augmenting what has been achieved and doing everything for the further consolidation of the motherland's might -- that is the motto under which the enterprise collectives are working. Graphic evidence of this is found in people's political and labor enthusiasm, which has marked the preparation for the elections.

This businesslike mood and the desire to greet election day with achievements in all spheres of life were convincingly demonstrated by the 4 February meeting between the voters of Podolsk City Electoral Okrug and RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by R.F. Chizh, first secretary of the Podolsk CPSU Gorkom.

The gathering enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The candidate's agent, Hero of Socialist Labor V.G. Semenov, fitters team leader at the M.I. Kalinin Mechanical Plant, described I.V. Kapitonov's career and urged the electorate to unanimously vote for the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

Then speeches were delivered by T.B. Ikonnikova, secretary of the central rayon hospital party committee; S.V. Zubrovskiy, chairman of the gorispolkom; S.N. Galchenskiy, director of the Ordzhonikidze Machine Building Plant; B.A. Papirov, director of the No 27 Secondary City Vocational and Technical College; Major General N.I. Lutsev, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Archives; and others. They stressed that Soviet people are preparing with great enthusiasm for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War and spoke of the labor collectives' firm determination to scale the lofty heights of the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

I.V. Kapitonov, who was warmly welcomed by those present, addressed the meeting. He expressed sincere thanks to the voters of Podolsk, who have again nominated him as their candidate deputy. I attribute this honor and high trust entirely to our dear Leninist party, the speaker said. The Soviet people rightly see in the party their tested vanguard in the struggle for the ideals of socialism and communism. In past years, the party's prestige has increased still further and the broad masses' trust in it has strengthened. All our life and each day of this country convincingly confirm that the CPSU exists for the people and serves the people.

The working people fully support the party's domestic and foreign policy and warmly approve the multifaceted activity of the Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, that outstanding party and state figure, leader of the Leninist type, and tireless fighter for peace.

Konstantin Ustinovich is making a tremendous contribution to the elaboration of key questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and the concept of developed socialism and is exercising direct leadership over preparations of the party's program documents for the long term. His works and speeches and varied activity in top party and state posts are wholly aimed at accelerating the country's development, steadily improving the Soviet people's living standard, and preserving and strengthening peace on earth.

It is with great satisfaction, the candidate deputy said, that I fulfill an honorable assignment and convey to you and all working people of Podolsk City cordial greetings and wishes for new successes in labor and happiness and prosperity in life from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm and complete unanimity, the Soviet people have named Comrade K.U. Chernenko and other party and state leaders as their first candidate deputies to the union republic supreme soviets. Worthy representatives of all strata of the country's working people have been nominated to the soviets of people's deputies. The close cohesion of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia around the Communist Party is a source of the Soviet system's power and prosperity. There is no doubt that the forthcoming elections will demonstrate with new force the monolithic unity of the party and people and the indestructibility of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

Soviet society lives a full-blooded, creative life. The course of the 26th CPSU Congress is being steadily implemented and the party and people are marching firmly along the path of improving developed socialism. The speaker dwelled on the features of the current year -- the year of the completion of the 5-year plan and of direct preparation for the 27th party congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

There exist every ground and objective prerequisite for resolving tasks in all sectors of our work even more effectively this year. The measures elaborated by the party to improve the leadership of economic building and overcome the negative trends that have occurred in the economy are producing results. With the masses' active support and full approval, labor discipline and order in production are being strengthened and the responsibility of cadres at all levels is being enhanced. Peoples have begun to work with a better mood and, therefore, with better results, and that is important not only on the economic plane, but on the political plane as well.

The candidate deputy went on to describe the achievements in the economy, which developed more dynamically in 1983-1984 than in the previous 2 years of the 5-year plan. The successes of the Podolskiy Rayon working people, who coped ahead of schedule with the plans for last year and the first 4 years of the 5-year plan, are also merging into the common labor of the country and republic. The target for labor productivity growth and the reduction of the prime cost of output has been overfulfilled.

The party warns against the slightest complacency and urges us not to be satisfied with what has been achieved and to manage the economy rationally. We should bear in mind that the lag has been successfully overcome on far from all positions. The positive advances in the economy must be not only reinforced, but also further developed. Citing specific facts, I.V. Kapitonov spoke of the need to step up the attention of party, soviet, and economic organs toward urgent problems of the acceleration of production intensification and labor productivity growth and emphasized the importance of the retooling of enterprises. An enormous production potential has been created in the country and its prompt updating is a vital necessity.

In this connection, the speaker mentioned the importance of making fuller use of reserves accessible to every collective such as the team contract, the certification of jobs, the improvement of the operation of equipment, and the rational expenditure of resources. Not a single collective should stand aloof from the example of enterprises that have pledged to work at least 2 days a year using saved resources.

The powerful lever that socialist competition has become in our country should be used to the full. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement. The party, soviet, trade union, and other public organizations are called on to perform extensive work on the propaganda of the Soviet working class' remarkable traditions and the enhancement of the competition's effectiveness. The strength of example in our country has been and remains an important incentive for enhancing labor activeness. I.V. Kapitonov spoke warmly of leading workers -- of those for whom an enterprising, creative attitude toward matters has become the moral norm.

The party sees the main point of its activity in concern for the people's welfare and in the expansion of conditions for the all-around development of the individual. The social program encompassing all aspects of people's lives is being consistently implemented in the current 5-year plan. There is a constant increase in resources directed toward these goals, and the working people's real incomes are growing. The average monthly wages of workers and employees have increased from R169 to R185 since the beginning of the 5-year plan, while the wages of kolkhoz members have increased from R118 to R145. Payments and bonuses from the public consumption funds amounted to R508 per person last year.

The party pays paramount attention to a very important aspect of prosperity: providing the population with goods and services. The efforts of all sectors of the national economy are being increasingly concentrated on the solution of this task. It is of profound socioeconomic purport. After all, this is the only way that the real satisfaction of people's growing requirements is achieved. The dynamic development of the production potential and the labor of the millions of people employed in producing consumer goods are producing tangible results. The production of all types of goods last year was in excess of R136 billion. The population's growing prosperity is graphically reflected by retail trade turnover, which is constantly increasing. Last year alone, the increase in the value of goods sold was R12.7 billion, or 4.7 percent.

The market's saturation with food and industrial goods is, of course, increasing. However, not all people's requirements are being satisfied. This particularly applies to high-quality articles in great demand. The party and state will continue to enhance their efforts to improve the population's provision with high-quality goods. The comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and services for 1986 through 2000, which is now being drafted, is aimed at this. The program's implementation will make it possible to raise the satisfying of working people's requirements to a qualitatively new level.

Trade has an important part to play in improving the activity of all elements of the process connected with the production and sale of goods. Trade is called on to defend customers' interests in a principled way and to strengthen business cooperation with industry to this end. Much is being done in this direction. However, trade can and must work better, constantly improve the organization of services, prevent stoppages in the sale of goods in adequate supply, and improve work standards. The study and prediction of consumer demand and the shaping of orders for industry must be raised to a new level.

In expanding the production of the necessary articles and improving the standard of services for the population, great importance is attached to the local soviets' persistence and initiative.

Their task is to study and make fuller use of the potential of every enterprise, irrespective of its departmental subordination, for the production of goods for the market and the rendering of various services to the population.

With the increase of our society's material wealth and potential, we are increasingly clearly faced with the task of improving the quality of prosperity in the broad sense of the word. It is a case of the entire complex of questions connected with the shaping and satisfaction of modern man's sensible requirements. Alongside the material aspect, the satisfaction of cultural, spiritual, and moral requirements is becoming increasingly important to people. This includes increasing the attractiveness of labor and improving its conditions, expanding opportunities for well-spent leisure, and displaying an attentive attitude to a person in all the institutions to which he turns for the solution of his questions. In this connection, it is important to make correct use of incentives for conscientious work.

The improvement of socialism is inseparable from the consistent development and intensification of socialist democracy. Preparations for the present elections, the speaker said, are following tradition by merging into a veritable examination of the soviet's activity. General interest is convincingly displayed in ensuring that every soviet persistently implements the party's policy, truly expresses the voters' interests, and is a true embodiment of the people's power. The party is concerned that the essence of the soviets -- a power which, as Lenin said, is open to all and which does everything in the masses' sight and is accessible to the masses -- should be revealed increasingly fully.

Speaking of attention to voters' mandates and deputies' requests and other manifestations of our democracy at work, the candidate deputy stresses its immeasurable advantages over bourgeois democracy, which is far removed from the working people's real interests.

Noting that the party is doing a great deal to step up the effectiveness of ideological work, whose focus is the living man with his real interest and needs, the speaker said that today, particularly high demands are made on party organizations, soviet organs, and economic leaders for the education of young people.

I.V. Kapitonov dwelled on questions of the international situation and the struggle of our party and state against the threat of war and for the safeguarding of peaceful conditions for the Soviet people's constructive labor and happiness. The working people, he emphasized, interpret the party's policy and its ideas as their own vital concern. Today, this is graphically manifested in the patriotic desire of workers, kolkhoz members, and our working intelligentsia to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress and to mark it with great achievements. The party is firmly leading the country along Lenin's tested course to new heights of socioeconomic development.

I.V. Kapitonov visited plants in Podolsk -- the M.I. Kalinin Mechanical Plant and the Ordzhonikidze Machine Building Plant -- and talked with workers and specialists and party and economic leaders. In light of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions set forth in his speech at the CSPU Central Committee Politburo session on 15 November last year, there was an examination of questions of the successful completion of the 5-year plan. Attention was drawn to the acceleration of the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the rational use of production capacities and all resources that every enterprise possesses, and the raising of organization and order. There was a thorough discussion about improving working people's working, daily living, and leisure conditions and fulfilling social development programs.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES ZHELEZNODOROZHNIY ELECTORATE

PM051236 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on 4 February Voronezh meeting between M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and voters of Zheleznodorozhniy Electoral Okrug: "To Educate Active Fighters for Communism"]

[Text] The military feats and labor accomplishments of the citizens of Voronezh comprise a vivid page in the annals of our people's heroic deeds. Having suffered severely during the war years, when a heroic battle was fought there against the Hitlerite aggressors, Voronezh today is a center of industry, science, education, and culture and its life abounds with rich social meaning. The example of the reborn oblast center shows how great and fruitful are the results of the Soviet people's creative activity. The world's first socialist state of the whole people bears aloft the banner of democracy, social justice, and social progress, the banner of Soviet power.

Voters from Zheleznodorozhniy Electoral Okrug met in Voronezh on 4 February with RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by L.N. Lebedeva, first secretary of the Zheleznodorozhniy CPSU Raykom. An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was elected with great enthusiasm.

The candidate deputy's agent, V.M. Meshcheryakov, secretary of the "Elektronika" Production Association party committee, spoke of M.V. Zimyanin's life and career and urged all voters to unanimously cast their votes on election day for the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by A.Ye. Kolbeshkin, metal worker and instrument maker at the "Elektronika" Association; T.D. Cherevan, teacher at the No 86 Secondary School; V.S. Troitskiy, chief of the Southeast Railroad's Otrozhka Locomotive Depot; and A.V. Kanishcheva, student at the Power Engineering Technical College. They emphasized that the citizens of Voronezh, like all Soviet people, fervently and unanimously approve and support the party's domestic and foreign policy and are fully resolved to augment their contribution to the motherland's economic and defense might. Socialist competition has spread widely among the oblast's labor collectives to fittingly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and to successfully fulfill the targets for the final year of the 5-year plan and the plan as a whole.

M.V. Zimyanin, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a speech.

The preparations for the elections are taking place in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm and of the Soviet people's cohesion around their own Communist Party, he said. The Soviet people have boundless faith in the party and justly link all their achievements and creative plans with it. They totally and fully approve and support the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy and the multifaceted and purposeful activity of its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko and other party and state leaders were nominated by the Soviet people as their first candidate deputies. The people are expressing their profound respect for Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement.

Heading the CPSU Central Committee, he makes a great creative contribution to the fruitful and multifaceted theoretical, political, and organizational activity to elaborate and implement the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the party and state. His selfless service to the cause of communism and peace enjoys universal recognition.

Dear comrades, I am pleased to convey cordial greetings to you from Konstantin Ustinovich and wishes for good health, happiness, and new successes in labor for the motherland's prosperity.

The CPSU's wise and farsighted leadership ensures our motherland's successful progress along the path of steadily boosting its material and spiritual potential, its economic and defense might, and the Soviet people's prosperity and the further consolidation of the USSR's international positions in its consistent struggle for universal peace, cooperation among peoples, and social progress.

Elucidating the tremendous work being done by the party and the people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and the CPSU's Leninist strategic course aimed at improving developed socialism, the speaker emphasized that the last few years have seen progress in the Soviet economy, the basis of the country's might and the people's prosperity.

Having noted the RSFSR's leading position in the USSR's unified national economic complex, M.V. Zimyanin described the work done by working people in Voronezh Oblast, which is a major industrial center of Russia and the whole country. Over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan, industrial output here increased 21 percent and the scientifically and technically advanced sectors developed particularly rapidly. The oblast is making an appreciable contribution to realizing the food program.

To boost the people's prosperity is the main point of our plans and the supreme goal of all party and state activity. Citing extensive factual material to describe our country's achievements, the CPSU Central Committee secretary said that 1984 as a whole was marked by accelerated growth of social production and an increase in its efficiency on the basis of scientific and technical progress. He emphasized that the steady growth of the economy and our people's prosperity and the improvement of social relations in the USSR all present a picture that is diametrically opposed to what is happening in the capitalist world.

The general crisis of capitalism, despite apologies that it is a "free world," increasingly exacerbates contradictions in bourgeois society -- its class antagonism and the cruel exploitation of the working class and the broad masses of working people. Imperialism is particularly reactionary at present.

By means of their creative accomplishments, the Soviet people, the true masters of the country, set an inspiring example of truly free historic creativity in building the new society, improving developed socialism, and advancing toward communism.

We must continue our steady progress guided by the CPSU's strategic course of further accelerating the country's economic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress. This requires from us all -- Communists and nonparty people -- honest and selfless labor, tighter organization and discipline, implacability toward shortcomings, and the rapid elimination of the bottlenecks existing in many sectors of the national economy.

The party arms us with a profound and clear understanding of both today's immediate tasks and the long-term strategic tasks. Comrade K.U. Chernenko provided a profound theoretical description of them in his work "equal to the Requirements of Developed Socialism."

The main task in the economy is to comprehensively develop production forces, achieve high labor productivity levels, and ensure a decisive breakthrough in raising the national economy's efficiency.

One of the most important trends in the party's economic and social policy is to improve distributive relations and further enhance the quality of the Soviet people's life. The moral climate and the atmosphere in which man lives and works are of enormous significance.

The party's basic efforts in this sphere are concentrated on ensuring that the principle of social justice is strictly observed everywhere and promoting the deepening of the processes leading to the establishment of a classless society and the further flourishing and rapprochement of the fraternal nations of our great motherland. Special attention must now be devoted to implementing the program for the social development of every collective. Matters must be organized so that enterprise leaders and social organizations bear as much responsibility for the implementation of this program as for the fulfillment of production tasks.

The successful solution of economic and social questions is inseparable from the improvement of the political system of socialism, the candidate deputy reminded the meeting. The first soviets were born 80 years ago, in the crucible of the first Russian revolution. Today they constitute the political base of our state of the whole people, a system of representative organs whose activity fuses together legislative, administrative, and control functions. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum decisions, the party sees it as its duty to continue to enhance the role played by the soviets in solving questions of economic and cultural building.

M.V. Zimyanin devoted much attention to questions of ideological work. He noted that the more complex and ambitious the tasks being resolved by society become, the greater the role played by the human factor, by people's conscientiousness, and by the creative initiative of the masses. The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum comprehensively elaborated a scientific concept of ideological work under the conditions of developed socialism. Implementing the plenum decisions, the CPSU Central Committee has examined in detail and adopted resolutions on a broad circle of questions pertaining to education, science, culture, and political education work.

The content of ideological work is deepening, acquiring stronger ties with life, and becoming more purposeful in ensuring the political mobilization and organization of the working people's masses to successfully resolve the most important tasks of communist building. A collective creative quest is in progress for the most efficient ways of communist education. The party's instructions to shift the center of ideological work and ideological education to the labor collective and the primary party organization is being consistently implemented. It can be confidently said that the ideas and instructions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and its subsequent plenums are deeply rooted in the awareness of the millions. Ideological work in unbreakable unity with organizational work is becoming the cause of the entire party and of each Communist.

At last December's All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference, Comrade K.U. Chernenko's greetings to its participants and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report comprehensively reviewed the progress in implementing the June plenum decisions, pondered accumulated experience, revealed shortcomings and omissions, and precisely formulated the next tasks.

Ideological backup for the fulfillment of economic programs is a most important avenue of party work. The struggle to fulfill the plans for the 5-year plan, accelerate scientific and technical progress, and ensure thrifty economic management must be constantly at the focus of attention of the ideological work done by party organizations, the press, radio, and television.

An urgent task in this sphere concerns the problem of instilling in working people a new type of economic thinking and the ability and skill to act efficiently under today's production conditions.

The molding of a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook among working people has been and remains the basis of communist education. There is no doubt that the new edition of the CPSU program will have profound ideological, political, and educational significance. It is our paramount duty to bring the riches of Marxist-Leninist thought to every person. A great role here has to be played by the party education system, the press, the oral political agitation, and all means of ideological influence.

The importance of the work to develop the Soviet people's patriotic and internationalist awareness must be particularly emphasized. In 3 months' time, we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory. The unequaled feat of our people and Armed Forces must live forever in the memory of present and future generations.

It has to be borne in mind that our class opponents are "preparing" for the victory celebration in their own fashion. Imperialist propaganda has launched a large-scale campaign whose goal is to belittle the Soviet Union's role in World War II and instill among the public its own falsified interpretation of events during those years, an interpretation justifying the imperialist warmongers and even the fascist monsters themselves. It is essential to totally expose the hostile fabrications and demonstrate the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the routing of fascist Germany and militarist Japan and our victory's most profound revolutionizing influence on the entire course of world development. At the same time, a merciless ideological and political defeat must be inflicted on neofascism and revanchism, which are raising their heads in the FRG and Japan.

The ideological subversion by our class opponents has turned into true psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries designed to undermine the new socialist system. Under present-day conditions, party organizations must daily explain the events and processes of international life to the working people and effectively unmask ideological subversions by imperialist reaction. It is a question of turning counterpropaganda into an organic element of our entire political education work.

The speaker went on to dwell on the tasks facing Soviet science and national education and the problems of raising the upcoming generation, emphasizing that it is difficult to overestimate the significance of socialist culture and the role of literature and the arts in the spiritual elevation of the Soviet people.

M.V. Zimyanin went on to describe the contemporary international situation, emphasizing that for 4 decades now the Soviet people have lived and worked under conditions of peace. Abiding historical credit for this is due to the CPSU and the Soviet state, which follow a Leninist peace-loving foreign policy and firmly uphold the supreme interests of our people and their allies in the international arena.

The speaker said in conclusion: As in the past, Lenin's party is approaching the forthcoming elections in close alliance with nonparty people, an alliance embodying the unbreakable unity of party and people. The CPSU will continue to selflessly serve the Soviet people and do everything possible to ensure a happy life and peaceful labor for the Soviet people. The 28th CPSU Congress will elaborate a program for our motherland's further advance toward communism.

M.V. Zimyanin expressed heartfelt gratitude to the collectives that have nominated him candidate deputy and assured the voters that he will devote all his strength to justifying their trust.

CHEBRIKOV ADDRESSES VLADIVOSTOK ELECTORATE

LD061321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] A meeting between voters and Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, candidates member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, who is running as candidate for election to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet from the Leninskiy Constituency, was held in Vladivostok today. An honorary presidium, consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, was elected with enthusiasm. After urging the voters to cast their votes for the candidates of the indissoluble bloc of Communists and nonparty people on election day, Comrade Belotelov, leader of a team of pipeline workers at the Dalzavod Ship Repair Enterprise, who is the candidate's agent, spoke about Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov's career. Other speakers at the meeting stressed that the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia of Maritime Kray are striving to mark the election year and the next CPSU congress with fresh labor achievements and creative accomplishments. Their plans are aimed not merely at consolidating but at multiplying the positive changes in the kray's economy. They spoke of the nationwide approval of the wise Leninist internal and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and of the tireless striving of the kray's working people to strengthen the economic and defense might of the socialist homeland.

Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, who was warmly welcomed by those present, delivered a speech. He said:

[Begin Chebrikov recording] Dear comrades: It is a great honor to represent the workers of Vladivostok, a city with glorious revolutionary and labor traditions, in the Russian Federation's supreme organ of state power. The deeds of the people of the Far East are constantly of interest to Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It is with great pleasure that I carry out an honorable instruction from Konstantin Ustinovich by conveying to you his wishes for further successes in economic and cultural construction work in the kray. [applause]

Much attention is being paid by our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government to the economic and social development of Siberia and the Far East, that most wealthy but harsh region. The result of this concern is evident in the examples of Maritime Kray and Vladivostok. For many centuries the peoples of our country have been assimilating the regions of Siberia and the Far East. This process has assumed a particularly wide scope in the years of Soviet power. Modern towns and villages, mainline railroads and highways, major river and sea ports, developed industrial and agricultural production, widely known centers of science and culture -- that is today's reality in these immense spaces. New enterprises and even industries of the national economy, new settlements and towns are appearing, growing, and developing alongside existing ones. We speak with pride of the great construction project of the century -- the Baykal Amur Mainline, whose construction is on such a scale and timespan that is only within the powers of socialism.

Comrades, under conditions of developed socialism a process of further perfection of socialist democracy is taking place. The participation of the working people in resolving all state and public matters is becoming increasingly active. The problems of democracy occupy one of the central places in the ideological struggle of the two systems -- socialism and capitalism. Our ideological opponents are waging a shameless slander campaign about alleged human rights violations in the Soviet Union.

By this means they are trying to blacken Soviet democracy, poison the international climate, and distract attention from the flouting of human rights in bourgeois countries. The special services of imperialism are actively involved in this large-scale activity to discredit real socialism, giving it the nature of open subversion and sabotage. The ideological subversion carried out by them is an integral part of the global plans and aspirations of imperialist circles directed against the security of our state. As you know, the defense of the interests of the Soviet state and society from the subversive activities of the foreign special services and hostile elements is entrusted directly to the organs of state security of the USSR, to whose work Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, pays constant attention. In conditions of exacerbation of the international situation, the Chekists make particular demands of themselves and in every possible way increase political vigilance and decisively suppress any hostile plots against the Soviet system.

The entire activity of the USSR KGB organs is subordinated to the fulfillment of the tasks which the party places before us. The Leninist principle of party leadership has been, is, and always will be the unalterable law of our activity. Solving complex and responsible tasks, the organs of state security are constantly perfecting the forms and methods of their work, taking into account the demands of the contemporary stage of the development of our society and the Soviet state, and strictly observing socialist legality. We do not conceive of our activity without the constant expansion and strengthening of links with the working people.

The constitution says the ensuring of state security is the obligation of all state organs, public organizations, officials, and Soviet citizens. The realization of this constitutional demand is manifested strikingly in practice in the protection of the state border. There is no need to explain to you, inhabitants of the Maritime Kray, what a difficult and responsible matter this is. Our border guards are successfully coping with the tasks facing them and vigilantly stand guard over the sacred borders of our fatherland. The inhabitants of the border regions render them great aid in this. The Chekists see their duty as being the political fighters of our party, selfless servants of our party and people, to reliably guarantee the security of the socialist homeland. The working people of our country are infinitely devoted to the cause of communism. The subversive actions of the class enemy invariably meet with shattering resistance and break up on the monolithic unity of the party and Soviet people and their readiness to protect steadfastly the gains of socialism.

Allow me, dear comrades, in conclusion once again to thank you and all the voters in the district sincerely for nominating me as candidate for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and to assure you that I will apply all my effort and knowledge to justify this great trust of yours. [applause] [end recording]

GORBACHEV, OTHERS ATTEND SCHOOL REFORM SESSION

PM051525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the Commission for the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School was held 1 February under the chairmanship of M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which heard a report from N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry, on the sector's work in fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum on the school reform.

The commission session noted that in the implementation of the reform a special role is assigned to the sectorial ministries and departments with the necessary potential, material resources, equipment, and cadres enabling them to organize schoolchildren's labor education and instruction on a good basis.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum on the school reform, has done a certain amount of work to enlist the enterprises under its jurisdiction to the organization of schoolchildren's labor education, instruction, and vocational guidance, and to create conditions for their participation in socially useful, productive labor. The absolute majority of the sector's production associations and enterprises have been approved as base enterprises for school and vocational and technical colleges. With their aid approximately 14,000 additional pupil work places were equipped as nearly as 1984. The further program for the sector's activity in assisting the school provides for a 150-200 percent increase in the number of pupil work places in interschool production training combines, schools, and in production for the construction of 66 vocational and technical college complexes for 40,000 places and the consolidation of the material base of 130 rural vocational and technical colleges.

At the same time, the commission session pointed out that the USSR Minsitry of Light Industry and a number of republican ministries of light industry have still not joined in this important work to the full. Not all the sectorial and republican ministries and departments have treated school reform problems with sufficient responsibility. In some places people have limited themselves to drafting plans for measures and instructions, and even these are often only formal.

Many Soviet organs and educational organs allow dilatoriness in implementing the school reform and fail to display proper initiative in establishing long-term business ties between educational establishments and labor collectives.

The ministries and departments, in conjunction with the Soviet ispolkoms and people's education organs locally, must seek every labor collective's active participation in the creation of a modern base for the labor and vocational training of senior pupils and ensure in the next 2-3 years that schoolchildren are all encompassed by socially useful, productive labor within their capabilities.

All these questions must be the constant focus of attention of the local party organs and party committees of sectorial ministries and departments.

The commission session also examined the question of ensuring that the students of secondary educational establishments have computer skills and of widely introducing computers to the educational process.

It was noted that the computerization of the educational process is of importance for improving education at all levels and provides great opportunities for an in-depth study of the foundations of science, the development of schoolchildren's cognitive activity, and the intensification of the entire instruction process. The study is now beginning of the foundations of information science and computer technology in general educational schools, vocational and technical colleges, and secondary specialized educational establishments in order to instill computer skills in pupils and to arm them with knowledge concerning the broad application of this technology in the national economy. In this connection the commission examined the proposals of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

Taking part in the discussion of the questions were CPSU Central Committee Secretaries M.V. Zimyanin and I.V. Kapitonov; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; S.A. Alekseyev, chief of the Leningrad Gorispolkom Main Administration of People's Education; People's Teacher of the USSR A.A. Zakharenko, director of the Sakhnovskaya Secondary School, Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy Rayon, Cherkassy Oblast, and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; S.G. Shcherbakov, USSR minister of higher education; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy B.A. Molodtsov, general director of the Orekhovskiy Cotton Combine, Moscow Oblast; G.L. Kamayev, chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; Academician A.P. Yershov; A.M. Larionov, first secretary of Moscow City's Zelenogradskiy CPSU Raykom; Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; E.K. Pervyshin, USSR minister of the communications equipment industry; and Academician A.N. Tikhonov.

M.S. Gorbachev addressed the session in conclusion. Taking part in the work of the commission were G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

DOLGIKH, OTHERS ADDRESS CADRE TRAINING COURSE

PM051044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] The chiefs of union republic Communist Party Central Committee and party kraykom and obkom industry, transport, and communications and trade and consumer services sections have completed a course at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for improving the qualifications of leading party and soviet cadres. They studied topical questions pertaining to the theory and practice of improving developed socialism and the economic policy, ideological work, and international activity of the CPSU and Soviet state in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in reports and speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The students were addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; Ya.I. Kabkov, F.I. Mochalin, K.S. Simonov, and V.S. Frolov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; B.I. Gostev and V.I. Drugov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; V.A. Abolentsev, I.K. Kapustyan, P.K. Luchinskiy and Yu.V. Petrov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission; USSR Ministers G.I. Vashchenko, N.S. Konarev, V.V. Listov and M.S. Shkabardnya; N.A. Petrovichev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; M.S. Zotov, chairman of the USSR Stroybank Board; I.G. Dudenkov, RSFSR minister of consumer services; L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Matters; I.N. Ordzhonikidze, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; USSR Academy of Sciences Academicians I.A. Glekov and K.V. Frolov; L.I. Abalkin and G.A. Yagodin, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and academics from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sceinces.

Special attention was paid to the extensive economic experiment that is being conducted in industrial sectors, the study of the latest achievements of science, technology, and leading experience and effective modern methods of planning and financial autonomy, the improvement of labor productivity, and questions of party leadership of the economy. The students were addressed on these problems by L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; S.A. Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machinese building; I.I. Gladskiy, secretary of the AUCCTU; L. Ye. Babashkin, B.N. Gabrilov and A.A. Stolkov, leading ministry and department personnel; V.A. Lepeshkin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; I.M. Cherepanov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; A.M. Fateyev, secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; A.A. Sokolov, first secretary of Gorkiy CPSU Gorkom; V.V. Pryakhin, general director of the "Kaluzhskiy Turbinnyy Zavod" Production Association, and N.U. Kotlyuba, secretary of the "Zaporozhtransformator" Production Association party committee. The student had meetings at CPSU Central Committee departments.

UKRAINIAN CP HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC ORDER

AU051202 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 30 Jan 85 p 1

["Let Us Strengthen Public Order" -- RATAU headline]

[Text] RATAU -- The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee recently held a conference with the participation of board members and other leading functionaries of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs, chiefs of internal affairs administrations in ispolkoms, and transport and political section chiefs in these administrations.

The progress made in fulfilling the resolutions of the 26th party congress and the decisions of the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees concerning further improvements in the work of the republic's organs for the protection of law and order was discussed.

Reports on the issues on the agenda were delivered by I.D. Gladush, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs, A.I. Borovik, political section chief in the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as chief of a number of internal affairs administrations and political sections. V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, and V.I. Gladyshev, political administration chief in the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, participated in the conference proceedings.

It was noted that, as a result of the educational work performed by party, administrative, and public organizations, and of the measures taken to prevent and suppress infringements of the law, offenses in the republic had been subsiding, and public order in cities and other localities had been strengthening. The public is taking an increasingly active part in the work to ensure the safety of socialist property and in the struggle against antisocial phenomena.

A significant number of Communists, Komsomol members and representatives of labor collectives have been sent to work in internal affairs organs. The creation of political organs in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the reinforcement of these organs with experienced party functionaries have helped consolidate party-political control over the personnel's official activity, and improve the work of party and Komsomol organizations in internal affairs organs and subunits.

The conference noted the need to further improve the activity of internal affairs organs and their political sections, and to invigorate the entire work aimed at suppressing and preventing offenses, and at guaranteeing everywhere a model public order and appropriate conditions for people's work and recreation.

The struggle against drunkenness, sponging, and self-interest is to be intensified. Every opportunity to plunder and squander the people's property is to be checked.

In accomplishing these tasks, it is necessary to further improve cooperation among internal affairs organs, prosecutors offices, courts, and justice organs. Leading functionaries in law and order organs must show more concern for raising the level of professional training among internal affairs staff members, of their official and public activity, organization, and discipline, and of their efficiency in the work.

The board of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and local party bodies are called upon to constantly improve the activity of political organs, party and Komsomol organizations within internal affairs organs in the ideopolitical and moral tempering of cadres and in cultivating among them feelings of high responsibility for a model performance of official duties.

It is highly important to strengthen the militia's links with the public and labor collectives, to foment law culture among the population, to widely engage the population in the consolidation of law and order, and to invigorate the activity of voluntary people's squads and comradely courts.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the conference.

Participating in the conference proceedings were A.P. Lyashko, A.A. Titarenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Yu.N. Yelchenko, A.S. Kapto, and S.N. Mukha, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; P.G. Osipenko, Ukrainian SSR prosecutor; V.G. Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice; A.N. Yakimenko, Ukrainian Supreme Court chairman; and A.S. Chumak, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

ARMENIAN SSR BODIES REVIEW 1985 PLAN OBLIGATIONS

GF042000 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 19 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On 18 January, the enlarged session of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, the Armenian Trade Unions Council Presidium, and the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee Bureau was held. The socialist obligations undertaken by the Armenian SSR workers to fulfill the 1985 plans ahead of time were reviewed.

K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the enlarged session.

He pointed out that the republic's workers by constantly realizing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums following the congress as well as the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko successfully fulfilled the state plans for economic and social development in 1984 and the 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

The industrial workers reported ahead of time on 24 December about the fulfillment of the annual plans for output and the production of the majority of the most important product types. A total of R208 million worth of output above the plan has been produced.

Similarly, the republic's agro-industrial complex collectives successfully fulfilled the socialist obligations for the production of the majority of the agricultural and livestock products and their sales to the state. The workers of Soviet Armenia accepted with great enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the republic's agricultural workers and all the laborers for the achievement of high work results.

The construction workers fulfilled the state plans for the entire volume of contractual work on 28 December and successfully commissioned the social and consumers' installations.

The plans of the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period were fulfilled ahead of time by the workers of railway, vehicle, and aviation transport. The chain of trade and consumers services installations expanded considerably. Certain work was carried out in all locations to save raw materials, fuel, and electricity and use them rationally.

The ideological and mass-political work has become more effective, its ties with life and with the solution of the economic and social tasks set before the republic, have been strengthened. These successes and the dynamic and stable development of all the national economy branches are the result of the purposeful organizational work carried out by the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the great work and creative activity of the masses, and the large scale implementation of the socialist competition.

The 1985 socialist obligations of the republic's workers express readiness to reinforce the achieved successes, to wage a large scale struggle to raise the efficiency of the entire public production to conclude the targets for 1985 and the entire 5-year plan period with inspired work and to begin the 12th 5-Year Plan period successfully. The republic's workers are expecting to achieve these through the fulfillment of the state plans ahead of time, the further increase of production intensification on the basis of speeding up scientific and technical progress and through increasing efficiency and the quality of work. The initiative of many enterprises, production departments, locations, and brigades to work according to the slogan "The fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets until the anniversary of the victory day," has been defended.

This year, as in the previous years of the 5-year plan period, the work motto of the republic's industrial workers is to overfulfill the targets by 2 to 3 percent. This will ensure the achievement of high results ahead of time during the 5-year plan period.

The expanded session noted that an important guide for economic activity is the establishment of a strict saving regime in all locations of public production and the more rational use of the material, financial, and labor resources. Particular attention has been paid to the suspension of expenses above the defined norms and limits for the consumption of fuel and thermal and electric energy. It is necessary that all locations and production collectives fulfill the party's targets with honor, work for 2 days from the saved raw materials, substances, and fuel, and strengthen labor, production, and plan discipline everywhere. The criteria of political maturity and the efficiency of economic activity of each work collective should be the final positive work results.

The expanded session expressed confidence that the Armenian SSR workers will spare no effort in order to successfully fulfill the 1985 socialist obligations, will create a strong basis for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and will welcome the 27th congress of the genuine Leninist party with work successes.

OIL DRILLING BRIGADES HELD UP FOR LACK OF SPARES

LD050002 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The collective of the second Surgu Drilling Works Directorate has overfulfilled the plan task for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan by more than 120,000 meters of drilling. However, Tyumen's drillers think that the results of their labor could be higher.

[Begin video report] [Correspondent] Not only Surgut's but also all the preparatory tuning brigades of Tyumen's drillers are now badly in need of spare parts.

[P.P. Korovin, first deputy chief of Clavtyumenneftegaz, identified by screen caption] I would like to single out in particular the Volgograd Drilling Installation Works, which in 1981 supplied just two spare assemblies, supplied absolutely nothing in 1982-3, and in 1984 supplied eight spare assemblies. Such supplies of assemblies are so small as to fail to ensure normal work by the drilling installations.

[Correspondent] The overhaul time has increased to such an extent that dozens of drilling brigades are forced to stand idle literally for weeks at a time, and for each of the brigades our country loses up to R2,000 per day and does not, moreover, receive the required oil wells. [end video report]

MOSCOW TV NOTES NEED TO CONSERVE ELECTRICITY

LD021538 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 2 February, in its "Vremya" newscast, carries a 3-minute video report by correspondent T. Komorova from Pushkino, Moscow Oblast, on the need to conserve electrical power. The report begins with Komorova noting that the evening peak period power consumption totals one-third of the power allocated to the town.

The correspondent calls at two apartments and inquires whether any lights are burning unnecessarily. One is found on a desk in the second apartment. Over video shots of assorted lamps and chandeliers, apparently in an electrical shop, Komorova explains that in terms of power-use in production, 1 kw is equivalent to 1 meter of cloth, 36 loaves of bread, or 39 kg of sugar.

Komorova then conducts a video interview with V.I. Kalachev, deputy chairman of the gorispolkom, who says work is under way to educate people, especially children, in the need to conserve domestic power. Additionally, over the past few years photo-switches have been installed in apartment block hallways to prevent hall lights being switched on during the day.

To illustrate the resources required to produce electricity, the video shows a man operating a manual generator by turning a handle. Komorova says it takes amost 24 hours to produce 1 kw of electricity this way.

BRIEFS

KATEK COAL EXTRACTION -- Moscow, 5 Feb (TASS) -- Mass coal extraction has begun at the Borodinskiy Open Pit Coal Mine in the east of the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin (Katek) in eastern Siberia. The annual capacity is 25 million tons. The Katek covers a huge area and extends 800 km along the Trans-Siberian Railway alone. There are about 20 large coal deposits there, with seams reaching 100 meters in thickness and laying close to the surface. Experts calculate that with annual extraction of even 1 billlion tons, open-pit mining can be continued at Katek for almost 150 years. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 5 Feb 85 LD]

ORGANIC, MINERAL FERTILIZER PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM311514 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Making the Fields Fertile"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, last year the country's fields received less organic fertilizer than in 1983. Crops received less mineral fertilizer as well -- grain crops, including corn, being a case in point. This means that much will have to be done these winter months and in the spring.

When you analyze the statistics, you find amazing variations, some of them seemingly illogical. For example, in Belorussia 5 percent less organic fertilizer was carted out, but they managed to apply a higher dose than in 1983. In the Ukraine, however, they carted out a little more, but the arable land did not receive the full amount. More than 36,000 tons of fully prepared organic fertilizer was left around the fields for the winter, losing some of its properties. Even more manure and compost is lying around waiting to be used on farms in the RSFSR.

Obviously, this could be explained to some extent by the difficulties experienced by the Non-Chernozem Zone: It was a wet summer and people were prevented even from getting into the fields in some places. Yet, even in that region some oblasts did pretty well. Vladimir, for example. It was third in the Central Region in terms of the amount of organic fertilizer applied to the fields. It was only beaten by the Ivanovo and Moscow Oblast farms, competing against the Vladimir farmers, although the farmers of Moscow Oblast also carted out and applied less organic fertilizer than in 1983. Not much less, but less. But all the Vladimir kolkhozes and sovkhozes applied more and they managed to apply more mineral fertilizer as well.

In recent years this oblast has seen a marked improvement in concern for the fields. In Melenkovskiy Rayon there is the "Bolshevik" Kolkhoz. I went there 10 years ago -- a completely ordinary farm it seemed. But it was noticeable that they loved their land and did as much for it as manpower and potential allowed. So the manpower and potential gradually increased.

Last year, which, as has been said before, was not one of the best, they obtained on average per hectare 20 quintals of grain, 261 quintals of potatoes, 250 quintals of root crops, and 700 quintals of corn for silage. Obviously, the farm now has the feed it needs, the average milk yield per cow for the year was more than 3,500 kg, and it is continuing to strengthen its position this winter. It has established the right crop rotations, is ably fertilizing the fields, and is preventing any rise in acidity. In short, it is managing the land skillfully. Clearly, one of the most important achievements in this area is the fact that recently the increase in humus per hectare of arable land has exceeded 3 metric tons.

Let me reiterate that farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia, the Far East, and some other regions have had certain difficulties in their work with organic fertilizers. But it is hard to see what prevented farms in Tambov, Voronezh, and Kuybyshev Oblasts from handling it intelligently, since, as is known, they had dry weather from spring to fall, their transport potential is better than in most Non-Chernozem oblasts, and they have plenty of livestock. In other words, they have the means to produce top-dressing for the fields and the transport to take it there.

Scientists, pointing out that droughts are becoming more severe and more frequent in the Chernozem Zone and in a number of oblasts in the Volga area, have for some years recommended local farms and the farmers' partners to pay as much attention as possible to organic fertilizers, because they can certainly alleviate the consequences of drought.

But just as in 1982 Tambov Oblast applied 4.1 metric tons of manure per hectare, this time it was 4.6 metric tons. Given what is really an insignificant dosage to begin with, the increase, you will agree, is no consolation. The respective figures for Kuybyshev Oblast are 2 metric tons and 2.5 metric tons.

The farmers and their partners showed somewhat greater concern for irrigated and drained land. Reclaimed land in the country as a whole and in most union republics received more organic fertilizer than in 1983, but, unfortunately, irrigated land received less mineral fertilizer. This, in particular, indicates not only shortcomings in mineral fertilizer supply, but also the inability of many local agricultural and water resources organs to concentrate resources on land where they can have the maximum effect.

Liming and gypsum application was better organized than last year. Consequently, Selkhozkhimiya and land reclamation workers have the technical potential to carry out major work to increase the fertility of the land.

Spring is approaching and the volume of fieldwork is expected to be greater than last year. It is gratifying that USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists have given the state of winter crops a positive rating. Then again, only 25 percent of the winter crop area has been top-dressed since the fall. A lot of work has to be done here too. It is important that, despite all the pressure involved in the treatment of the soil prior to sowing and in the sowing itself, the farmers and their partners should not neglect even for a single day the health and fertility of the fields.

VOROTNIKOV ATTENDS RSFSR SESSION ON LIVESTOCK

LD041841 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 85

[From the "Land and People" program]

[Text] The Presidium of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers examined issues connected with the wintering of livestock today. Last year's plans for procurement were fulfilled for the republic as a whole. The number of horned cattle and pigs is rising. In January the state was sold more meat and milk than a year ago, but in Kalinin, Volgograd, and certain other oblasts and autonomous republics, existing potential is being insufficiently used. Weight gain in the fattening up of livestock has fallen in Ivanovo and Ryazan Oblasts and Maritime Kray. Overexpenditure on feed has been permitted in a number of regions. Feed shops are not in operation everywhere. Power cuts and disruption of fuel and oil deliveries are inflicting quite a lot of losses on animal husbandry. The main attention of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was given to raising the yield from existing resources. The Russian Federation Council of Ministers required from the leaders in republican Ministries of Commerce, Health, Housing, and Public Utilities, Culture, and other departments an improvement in work at the service of livestock farmers.

Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, took part in the session.